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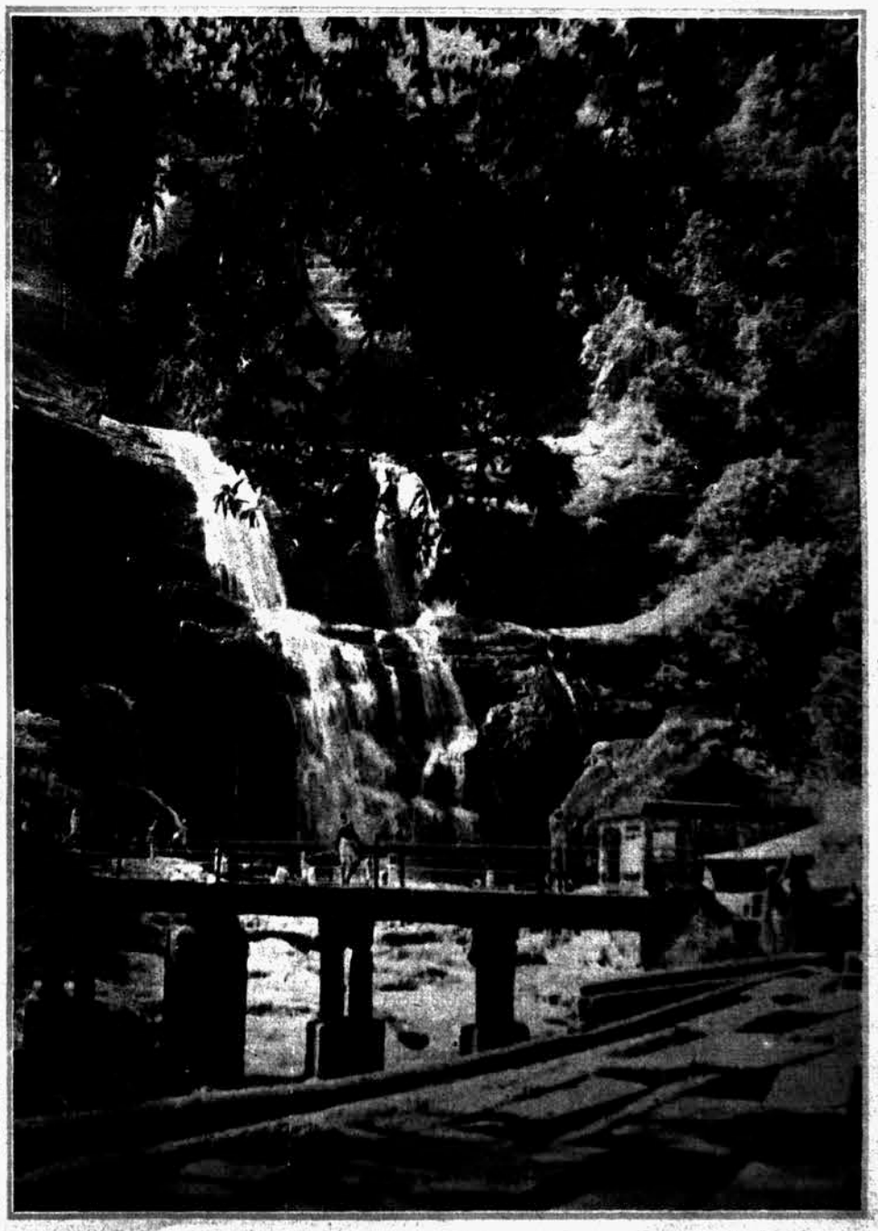
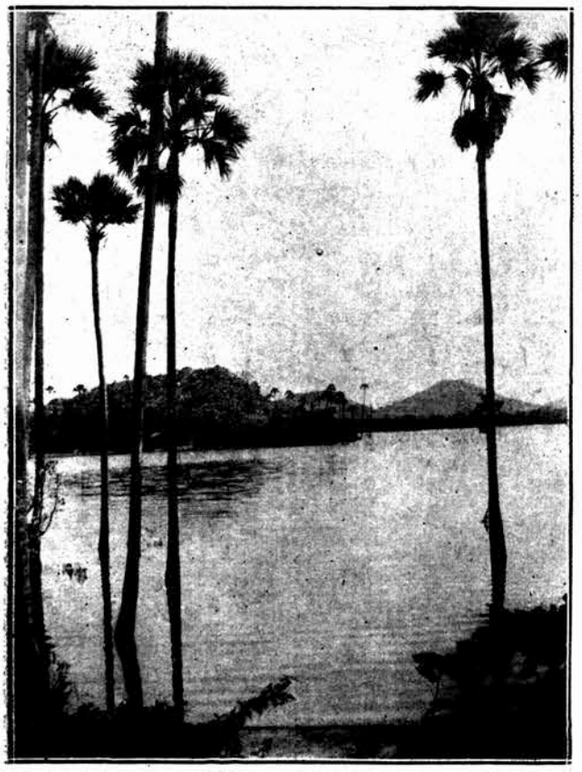
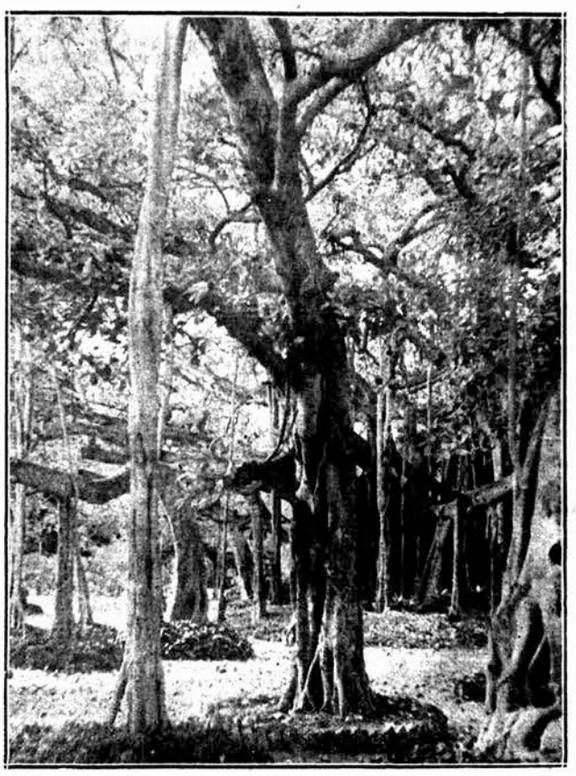


—Moorthy Vasan

THE FALLS, COURTALLUM



"Powai Lake"—which supplies potable water to Bombay. (Photo by M. J. Vyarawalla.)



"Nature's Pavilion", Adyar Gardens. (Photo by Moorthy Vasan).

Spanish Loyalist demonstration in Barcelona.

A large force of Moorish troops arrive in Burgos, headquarters of the Spanish rebel army, to reinforce the rebels. They were later sent into the firing line at San Sebastian.

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BOMBAY: OCTOBER 11, 1936.

Yes, You Can Read Your Own Character

By W. SHEPHERD

Significant formula! There is a clue to your temperament and your fortune in these simple phrases.

The chances are a hundred to one that you use one phrase far oftener than the other. Which is it?

Do you greet a friend at once, or pause for just that fraction of a second that lets him get his word in first? In that pause lies a valuable clue to the character.

The habitual Mr. "A's" usually belong to the class who are "go-getters," doers of deeds. Theirs is the practical temperament.

But the inveterate Mr. "B's" are generally of the artistic temperament. They are idealists, dreamers, or poets in the broad sense of the word.

Very few people, however, belong exclusively to one class. We are all mixtures, with one or the other temperament predominating.

TRY IT YOURSELF

Here is a queer little test to see which predominates in you and your friends.

Clasp your hands together, interlocking the fingers. Do it casually, in the way that comes naturally and comfortably to you, and see which thumb comes upper—most.

The practical man invariably puts his RIGHT thumb on top—a place reflective man accords his LEFT thumb!

Don't ask why. Nobody knows. But try and you will find it works.

Right-thumb sets his mind on material things and generally gets them. He is often the successful business man. He makes the best companion for a holiday.

On the surface he appears to get the best out of life, but there are whole worlds of enjoyment permanently closed to him.

Left-thumb is concerned with life itself, with immaterial unperishable things, and is often a failure from the wordly standpoint.

Somehow he doesn't get on though he probably gets far closer to the reality behind things than is possible for the practical-minded man.

He is more capable of real sympathy, and is the best keeper of secrets.

Experimental psychologists have compiled lists of test questions which, if answered honestly, help to place anyone in his right class.

If, for instance, your answers to the following are all "yes" there is undoubtedly a strong strain of the dreamer in your make-up. An honest "no" would mark you for a practical "go-getter."

1. Do you limit your acquaintances to a select few?
2. Are you easily embarrassed or hurt?
3. Do you prefer working alone?
4. Do you prefer watching people to joining in with them?"
5. Do you day-dream?
6. Do you become intensely absorbed in what you are doing?
7. Do you dream much of being chased by monsters, and escaping?

The practical man is also distinguished by being able to make decisions quickly, whereas the dreamer often cannot make up his mind at all, and prefers to "feel" his way.

VISUAL TEST

A visual test has been devised, which helps to distinguish the cast-iron sureness of the one from the open-mindness of the other.

The dreamer can entertain apparently conflicting ideas at the same time, and believe that both may be true. But to his psychological opposite any one idea automatically excludes its opposite.

Here is a final test as to which way your own temperament leans.

As you read this article, were you wondering whether you are a "Mr. A." or a "Mr. B." or how your friends were react to the tests?

If you are an out-and-out "Mr. A." the thought of applying them to your-self scarcely occurred to you at all.

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THOSE THREE WAYS:

1. *The "Thumps Up" Test.*
2. *The Staircase Test.*
3. *Reach This Article.*

A. "How Do You Do?"
B. "Quite Well, Thanks."

Mr. Dave Levin, Brooklyn butcher boy, who won "undisputed" possession of the world heavyweight wrestling title before 25,000 fans at Wrigley Field, Los Angeles, in two out of three falls from Vincent Lopez, of Mexico, is shown here in a thrilling moment of action as he was spun by Lopez into the air, and smashed to the mat.

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SILHOUETTE COMPETITION

See Page 33.

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

The ideal world would be a world in which everybody was capable of conversion and in which at the same time the converts would admit the possibility that they might be mistaken.

—ROBERT LYND.

PILLAR OF FIRE WORSHIPPERS

Faithful Trek To Zarephath Zion To Hear Annual Message Of Woman Bishop

"I open my mouth and the Lord God Almighty fills it. Listen, people, listen to the message. . . ."

Her eyes aflame with religious zeal, Alma White, seventy-four, silver-haired founder and leader of the Pillar of Fire Church, last week stood before 1,200 rapt followers in the town auditorium of Zarephath, New Jersey, seat of her sect, paused to raise her hand at a mighty chorus of Amen.

"Listen," she thundered, "believe in a topless heaven and a bottomless hell—uttermost salvation for the righteous and endless damnation for the wicked."

Dozens leaped to their feet, danced up and down the aisles. "Praise the Lord, praise His holy name," they shouted. As the band struck up "Onward, Christian Soldiers," the entire assembly joined in this dance-march around and around the barnlike building.

Men ranged themselves on one side, women on the other; and together they spun around spiritedly, heads held high. Exhausted from fifteen minutes of such ecstasy, they sank into their seats, and the woman preacher continued her sermon.

Outside, a blazing New Jersey sun beat down on the cluster of buildings forming the religious community. Cornfields reared their tasseled stalks in green and gold splashes over the thousand-acre plot.

To this tiny Zion, faithful from all over the United States had converged in dust-caked cars, buses and trains to attend the annual rally of a religious sect which has only 3,000 members and, as its shepherd, the only woman bishop in the world.

Log-Cabin Bishop

Born Mollie Alma Bridwell, on a backwoods farm in Lewis County, Kentucky, Bishop White believes that at twelve she received a message from the Lord to teach spiritual lessons; at fourteen she entered a log-cabin school and spurted past her mates with prodigious speed. At home she heard her mother recite exciting stories of the great religious revivals of the 'Fifties. Enraptured at the thought of such piety, the child sat for hours alone, unable to sleep for thinking of God.

Hearing the great evangelist, W. B. Godbey, when she was only sixteen, convinced her she was destined to preach the word of God. On her knees at the end of the mourners' bench, she believes she "suddenly lost consciousness. I felt I was carried away to hell. Black demons were all about me in this awful place; and lost men and women were weeping and wailing and gnashing their teeth."

She insists that after serpents had wrapped their coils around her, she looked up to find the good evangelist kneeling beside her. Through him, she relates she embraced the Lord, got rid of her burden, and promptly took over a cabin classroom as preparation for her preaching career.

At nineteen she went to live with an aunt in Bannack, Montana. Finally, at twenty-five, in Denver, she met and married Kent White, a Methodist minister. Refused permission to preach by his Church, she got partial satisfaction by forming missions in the wild gold-town camps of Colorado, Montana and Wyoming, haranguing the red-shirted gentry.

The church even balked at this, and Bishop White determined to form her own sect, based on the Methodist creed, but allowing women to preach. In 1902 she organized the Pentecostal Union, which in 1917 blossomed into the Pillar of Fire Church.

Dark Cloth

Because, when she was a child, a pet lamb was slaughtered and her parents gave her a blue bonnet instead of a pink one she wanted, Bishop White believed that God was "keeping her heart from being set on material things," as she put it.

Therefore, to her flock she prescribed that women should wear dark dresses without embellishment, the men dark suits with plain black ties. Children, too, she ruled must have simple garb. "Parents do not know the injury they do their children by permitting them to wear fancy clothing," she preached. "As a rule, the children never get over it, and later in life they are likely to become butterflies of fashion."

Thus thoroughly organized for her spiritual mission, Bishop White went about in combat with the devil.

"On a certain evening in Longmont, Colorado," she recalls, "I preached on the punishment of the wicked, warning the people that judgments would come speedily if they continued to resist the Holy Spirit.

"I was looking into the faces of a number of young men in the rear of the tent and felt the message was especially for them. But they refused to surrender at the foot of the Cross. The next day there was an explosion in a canning factory nearby, and six of them were badly scalded, one of whom died a few hours after the accident."

Feeling that the East was a more fruitful field for her work, she moved her headquarters in 1908 to a rolling tract of farmland fringing the town of Bound Brook, New Jersey. There, with her own hands, she helped to build what later became Zarephath.

Besides the auditorium, the community consists of a dozen farm-dwellings, the Alma White College, two preparatory schools, a large printing-plant, administration building, dormitories and a heating establishment.

Other physical assets of the Church valued at more than dols. 1,000,000 spread from Coast to Coast and even abroad. While the membership actually listed on the rolls is only some 3,000, there are buildings in the following cities.

Los Angeles, Cincinnati, Jacksonville, Brooklyn, Providence, New Haven; Newark, Plainfield, and Trenton, New Jersey; Philadelphia, Wilkes-Barre, Pittsburgh, Washington, St. Louis, Chicago, Omaha; Pueblo, Colorado Springs, Longmont, Greeley, Boulder and Fort Collins, Colorado; Salt Lake City, San Francisco and London.

Assisted By Son

Western headquarters of the sect is in Denver, its first home, where a large church and college are maintained. These are in charge of Bishop White's younger son, Ray, forty-four. Another son, Arthur, forty-seven, assists his mother at Zarephath as minor bishop.

In 1925 she established a church and college in Hendon, London suburb. A branch formed in Germany at the same time was closed two years ago for lack of converts. Plans are afoot, however, to set up churches and missions in other European countries.

Wawz-Kpof

Seeking fresh converts in the United States, Bishop White early saw the value of radiobroadcasting. In 1928 she started two stations; one at Zarephath (WAWZ, 1350 kilocycles) and the other in Denver (KPOF, 880 kilocycles).

Taking to the air every day, she studs her animated sermons with deft jabs at such personalities as Al Smith, John D. Rockefeller, Sr., the late Mary Baker Eddy, and other lay and church figures.

When not so occupied or in her pulpit at the auditorium, Bishop White keeps in virtual seclusion in the college dormitory. Dressed in black broadcloth, she reads the Bible, pens poetry and spiritual tracts and paints—a hobby she took up at seventy.

Every August, Bishop White summons her followers to her feet, gives them a message which does not dull within them for the next eleven months. For a week or more, the hardy zealots camp about the parched fields in tents, trailers or lean-tos, sending up a chorus of "Hallelujahs!"

Revival Fervor

Morning, noon and night they plod through the dust to the vaunted tabernacle, where the aging Bishop greets them with a fiery eye. Few religious communities know such old-time revivalist fervour as that which follows.

Ready to make their march around the church edifice last week, the Pillar of Fire worshipers patiently faced their leader.

"The depression," she said, "appears to have helped us. We have not experienced a mortgage foreclosure, we have met all our notes and all other obligations, despite heavier expenses than ever before.

"We are doing better to-day, from both spiritual and material standpoints, than we did in the boom days of prosperity."

Thereupon the 1,200 church folk swung to their feet and tramped up and down with great excitement, right arms extended to heaven in thankfulness. Finally, they filed out into the late summer heat, trained home in car and train.—"Literary Digest."

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See Page 33

PURSES

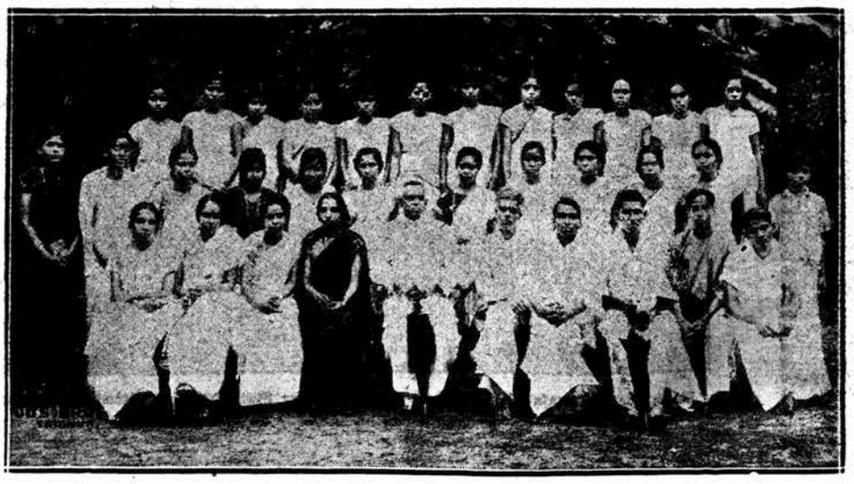
Of Leather And Cloth

By RUSTOM VAKEEL

Purses have personalities. They are sacred, because within their stomach there is money. Silver, paper, copper money. They give us balance, assurance, pose; if they make the pockets of your coat bulge, well you are twice blest. The old bulging leather purses of rich uncles are not seen these days. Purses with about twenty receptacles, one for cards, one for the stamps, one for loose coins, one for silver, the big one, from where big fat fingers take out a silver. They are heavy leather purses, they are rarely lost. If brown, they are dark brown, often black, and of good leather. They are kept in "badans," or in the inner pocket of a long coat, or in the outer pocket of a "dagli"—not your modernised "dagli" but the long "dagli" which is tied with ribbons. The hand goes in the pocket naturally, it goes as the piston goes in the cylinder, as the hand goes in the pockets of your trousers.

The Purse For The Rich

These fat well-filled purses belong to fat men with gold-chains, with "badans" which have gold-buttons. Lean Cassius, in his wildest dreams cannot have such a leather purse. It is rich, it never gets lean, it is made for two fat fingers, the fore-finger and thumb associated with purses. There's nothing mean about it. It is well-filled, there's a certain homely disorder about it. It is not the purse of millionaires, but of fairly comfortable people. There's nothing sleek about it, like the purses of self-conscious successful men. Elegant, flat, bloodless, the sort of thing which gives you creeps, the purses for harlots, with bills unpaid; a bachelor's purse, with no charitable outlook, a fashionable futility with such purse. It is not a purse to make children happy. It says, "I am different," not as the Kohi Noor says, in the royal collection of treasures in the Tower of London, but as sleek arrogance proclaims its individuality among less good-looking, but better and more kind-hearted people.



Some of the members of the Hindi Premi Mandal, Trichur (Cochin State), and the students who appeared for the last Hindi exa minations.

Sitting (from left, 2nd): Mrs. A. R. Poduval, Vice-President; (centre), Mr. C. Mathai, retired Director of Public Instruction (President); 7th and 8th: K. Kesavan Nair and Velayudha Menon, Pracharaks.

The "Middle Class" Purse

You can't avoid the purse which opens from the top, with His late Majesty George V and his consort in silver, the purse in brown leather, for lower middle classes. It has a pride of place in the shop, where you get everything for six annas. Nowadays it is out of fashion now things have flattened down, purses have assumed the shape of note-books, with a button on the top. You shut your purse with a click. Click after giving a coin to the beggar, click after giving a rupee to the cook for the bazaar, click after buying collars from the gentleman in gold threaded cap, gay waistcoat, pyjamas, bloated near the knees by constant squatting, click after paying your bill for tear or beer, click after paying your money to the cashier for tea and "chura," for dry "bhaji", while you are chewing your "pan," and we sincerely hope not spitting on the floor. Click after taking out an anna, the cursed anna, that is lost in some corner of your pocket, for your tram hire from Flora Fountain to Charni Road Junction. There are some men who use ladies' purses, those small intriguing things, which hold small silver and a five-rupee note. They are of green or brown velvet or of brown leather, sometimes the electro-plating is rusted.

Milady's Purse

What about women's purses made for tiny hands, those little purses which they carry about in hand-bags,—brown bags, silk bags, atrocious silver bags, beautiful black bags of black silk, Cashmere bags, Chinese bags, big bags of social workers, square bags, rectangular bags, ugly, commonplace, beautiful bags, all holding within their bossom that small purse which may contain anything from a precious ring to bad money. Not a father's purse, nor a husband's but a thing for show. You pay for liqueurs from a two-anna bit—one anna for the "boy", one anna for the sandalwood, the counterpart of a two-anna bit, which is in the folds of saris for flowers, for "Arti." What about those beautiful kinkhab wallet-like things where the hand goes right up to the wrist and much further, thrust between stomach and pyjama, bags in which money earned by kind men, super-gentlemen, is kept for comfort and luxury?

What about those cloth bags, with ribbon, which hold money with some strength, which is cognizant of coppers, has the strength of rocks and jaws which can chew and chew till they have got all the worth out of a pice of 'pan' and supari'? It is hung between 'dhotar' and stomach, where there is the black mark, due to the tight hold of the garment. Gestures which are common wherever there is a Maratha accompany this ritual of opening and closing the bag. They have the flavour of soil. Hard earned money lies safely in their corners and is well spent. There are others who just bind a few coins in their saris, red saris, Kashi's saris and Sita's saris, new saris with knots which hold the coins to buy toys for young gentlemen with wet noses, who ride astride on their mother's waists, gentlemen with the boat-shaped caps, a weelbit big.

"I hear you have been taking singing lessons", said the visitor.

"Oh, yes" said Mrs. Ayres, "and do you know my voice is improving wonderfully. Every time I sing to my husband in the evenings he is so affected that he gives me some extra money to go shopping."

"Ah" said the visitor, "hush money."

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Conditions Of Music And Dancing

IN SOUTH INDIA

(BY MR. E. KRISHNA IYER, B.A., B.L. ADVOCATE, MADRAS)

As one who has laboured for a considerable time in the field of Fine Arts and contributed my bit for the revival of the same in South India I am particularly glad to note that South India is having a wide-spread renaissance in Music and Dance with far reaching results.

Looking back at the course of events for over eight years of intense activity in the field, I cannot help confessing that when, at the instance of the Reception Committee of the Madras Session of the Indian National Congress, I along with a few other enthusiasts organised the All-India Music Conference in 1927 at Madras and subsequently as an off-shoot thereof founded the Music Academy, Madras, little could I visualise, that the Conference was to usher in the present sweeping "renaissance" or that the Academy was to give shape to it and supply the driving force to it. The art from being a close commercial monopoly of a few professionals has spread far and wide penetrating almost into every home and has also acquired a University status. The Music Academy, Madras, the Rajah Annamalai College of Music and the Madras University are three of the most outstanding factors in the renaissance in the South each trying to satisfy a definite need. At the same time, it must be noted, that the very over-popularity of the art has resulted in a large amount of shallowness and superficialities and in the creation of doubtful standards and tastes. Perhaps these are only passing phenomena in a newly created flood of popular enthusiasm for the art. The flood that has ever spread itself to include a vast expanse of shallowness may in course of time pool down into deep water.

THE BEAUTY OF SOUTH INDIAN MUSIC

The excellence of Carnatic music are to be found in its conception and beautifully classified system of "raga" pure sound melodies of rich variety exquisitely pleasing to the ear and capable of rousing different moods and emotions without the aid of words. The simple and workable classification of all ragas into 'Janka' and 'Janya' ragas is founded on the famous 72 Melakartha system of the great Venkatamakhi adumbrated in his 'Chaturdandi Prakaska' which is really the unrivalled work of a rare genius. The compositions of such great men of hallowed memory as Tyagaraja, Dikshita and Syamasastri, Kshetriya, Arunachala Kavi and a host of others are a treasure house of lyrical and other varied gems in art. South Indian music more than any other system revels in its subtleties, elaboration and insatiable varieties in its "raga" modes and above all in the comparative purity of indigenous growth and development, though of late it has tended to be more intellectual than emotional.

INDIAN MUSIC IN NORTH AND SOUTH

Strictly speaking all Music South Indian or North Indian is one on its fundamentals as both the varieties are based on the melodic system. And Northern Indian Music is equally rich in its "ragas." There was a time when there was almost the same kind of music prevailing all over the country. Owing to geographical distances and differences and clash of cultures in the North, the Art in the North could not have as pure a development as in the South. But the very thing that affected the purity of growth made it gain in its richness and beauty Except for a small amount of cloying feeling and the wide liberties in notes that some of the "ragas" take, the melody modes of the N. Indian system are unsurpassable in their beauty and emotional appeal. Ordinarily the N. Indian modes are striking in their grace, sweetness, simplicity and dignity and above all their emotional appeal. In fact, the South Indian music will add to its beauty and emotional appeal, if it can adopt some of these features of the North Indian Art. In turn, the North Indian art stands to gain by evolving an universally adoptable scientific and theoretical basis with the help of the developed science and theory of the South. I would appeal to the numerous conferences that are being held in the North to devote due attention to the theoretical aspect of the art and try as far as possible to reduce to some order and common understanding the confusingly various and differing schools of thought and theories, so as to evolve a common scientific basis. Of the various styles obtaining in Northern India, the "U. P. style" appears to be very chaste, simple and dignified while the "Maharashtra style" is a connecting link between the North and South.

WESTERN INFLUENCES

Indian Music, South or North, cannot so easily be affected as to take in any essential features of the Western systems. Because the fundamentals and purpose and the temperament underlying the Indian and Western systems are quite different. While Indian Music is melodic pure and simple, Western Music is built on harmony (of parallel and sympatnetic modes). While the purpose of Western Music is to a large extent the portrayal of the unceasing activity of the kaleodoscopic life of the average masses, Indian music aims at taking you out of the ordinary world into peace and "Samadi". Except for a small extent of influence over a modern type of Bengali music, Western Music has not on the whole made any effective inroads in the music of India. But the introduction of the ubiquitous harmonium with its scale of equal temperament has worked largely to the detriment of the "finer graces" of Indian music both in the North and in the South. At the same time it may also be noted ,that the violin, though a Western instrument has been beautifully adopted to Indian Music by the genius of South India. For a long time, I was thinking that the over-elaboration of the rhythmic aspect was disfiguring the art only in the South. But my visits to some of the recent conferences in the North convinced me that, that tendency is equally affecting the art of the North and that in the name of Science and "classical" art the over-emphasis of rhythmic elaboration mars the otherwise enchanting effect of Indian music, though too many "tala" accompaniments which often smother good music in South India are not so evident in Northern India.

The basic foundations of the two systems as well as their purposes are poles apart and it is difficult to have any workable or useful common ground for both. So far, the orchestral music of the West with its strange harmonies and stranger mass effect, has had little appeal to the generality of Indian temperament, brought up to forget itself out of the every day world in its revelry in fine melodies. So far attempts to bring in the harmonic principles to Indian music have not borne fruits. (Orchestra consisting of a number of instruments playing the same melody or tune is quite different from the orchestra playing music on harmonic principles). Of late, even in matters of voice production, it is being found out, that there is much more of naturalness in voice production in Indian Music than the average falsettoes of Western Music. All things considered the elusive graces of Indian music and dance are too precious and beautiful to be sacrificed for a doubtful return through the introduction of any western notions

INDIAN DANCE.

That which applies to Music applies very laregly to Dance as well. Whatever might be the shortcomings in Music proper Indian Dance as exemplified in its varied forms of "Bharata-Natya" is compared favourably with any other system of dance in the world. In its combination of all imaginable graces and beauty of pose, rhythm and movement and above all its gesture-language called "Abhinaya" Indian Dance, particularly as has been developed in the South, is a kind of perfection in art in itself; and India has perhaps, got much more to give to the rest of the world in this than to take from others. Sometimes seen in its old settings and conventions, it may not appeal to have as effective a presentation as some other varieties of modern art. Artists (including many of great renown in foreign lands) because of this and because also of their want of sufficient knowledge of the genuine treasure house of this ancient art, have had recourse to hybrid forms, with a large and incongruous admixture of Western and Indian art. But thanks to the great revival of this art also during the last few years (chiefly on account of my historic controversy with the Social Reformers over this art in 1932) there is no much room for this tendency to continue long. Because the very intrinsic beauty of the indigenous art even in its traditional setting is too appealing and beautiful to allow any hybrid growth to flourish long At the same time, it may be noted, that such reform and reshaping of the art on indigenous lines are required if the art is to shine in all its glory and adjust itself to modern conditions. As a devotee of this art who has fought hard for its revival against odds I cannot help feeling proud over the recent growth of surging enthusiasm for it, both in the North and the South.

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THE SPIRIT OF THE TREE

Strange Tales Of Hauntings

There are survivals of strange superstitions in our daily life. For instance; we "touch wood" almost automatically when we wish to preserve our luck. Few people know that the habit originated in pagan days, and that it is a call on the spirit of the tree to protect us.

To the barbaric mind, trees were sentient beings, able to work good and evil. In certain families of great antiquity, the belief in the power of trees still lingers in the form of death warnings.

Tradition in these families has it that, some days before a death, the trunk of a tree will be seen floating in a lake near the house: a huge branch of a certain tree will break or wither; or an ash-tree will shake and sway like a drunken person. Such legends form an interesting study in folk-lore, writes Dr. Nandor Fodor, Research Officer, International Institute for Physical Research, in "Answers."

A tree may haunt a family because it has a spirit of its own. This is animism. The theory of "haunting" trees is no more absurd than the claim of "haunted" trees.

"Haunted" means an association with the dead, a spiritualistic phenomenon. The problem, if it exists at all, is one of facts and logic: is there a tree spirit, or do spirits of the dead attach themselves to trees?

STRANGE HAUNTING

Personally, I do not believe either theory. But I do not know of mysterious instances which render the word "haunted" apposite.

There is a magnificent, ancient magnolia-tree overhanging the Thames on the lawn of the house of Winifred Graham, the novelist, at Hampton. It calls for admiration; it spells beauty. I could imagine seeing it in bloom. Even in Winter, stark tragedy is the remotest association which it suggests.

Though trees cannot remember, it appears that this magnolia-tree could not forget, for this is what Miss Graham told me about its history.

"Shortly after we came here", she informed me, "we spent a pleasant evening seated in a punt. I was aroused from my reverie by my husband.

"'Do you see anything in the magnolia-tree?' he asked.

"'Yes', I replied. 'Good heavens! A man hanging!'

AN OLD TRAGEDY.

"It was bright moonlight. Visibility was excellent. We both rushed to the tree to get a nearer view of this portent. But by the time we arrived there the figure had disappeared. No form hung in the branches; there was absolutely nothing to be seen in the tree. The experience was rather upsetting; it spoiled a perfect night.

"Some time afterwards, at a ball at Sunbury, my husband was introduced to a lady. 'I hear you have bought that old house by the river', she said, 'where the man hanged himself on the Magnolia-tree'.

"My husband naturally asked her for the story, though she could tell him very little beyond the fact that it was a footman who fell into trouble about the maids or money, and who ended his life in that manner.

"Here was corroboration for the vision which, I am glad to say, we never saw again. Several people had seen the figure hanging in the tree at various times. A footman had actually committed suicide there".

I shall offer no explanation for this extraordinary experience. The light psychical research can throw on it is no bigger than a man's hand. Emotional disturbances seem to leave an ethereal impression on the surroundings. Some people at certain times and in certain conditions become aware of what has gone before.

Phantasmal appearances, however, are not always linked with tragedy.

WAS IT NELL GWYN?

Winifred Graham's house originally belonged to Nell Gwyn. If the dead cling to earth memories for centuries, I could imagine the spirit of the orange-girl revisiting her old home. If they do not return, I leave it to the reader to explain the following story, which Miss Graham's mother wrote out and signed for me:

"Some years ago, a girl staying here was much surprised at the vision, against her bed-room wall, of a beautiful lady in evening dress, surrounded by a bright light. Asked afterwards if she were frightened, she replied that the lady was so beautiful, she could only be sorry when she disappeared

"I had a portrait of Nell Gwyn, copied from the Beauty Room of Hampton Court Palace. It was put away in a box-room. I caused it to be placed on a table downstairs, and when the girl saw it she exclaimed that it was the same beautiful lady, dress and all.

"Since then, the picture has been properly hung. I imagine that Nell Gwyn did not like being hidden in a box-room."

Miss Graham's magnolia is not the only mysterious tree by the side of the Thames. The story of another was narrated to me by my tailor, an intelligent and clever man, whose powers of observation I trust.

THE HAIRY HAND.

Mr. M. Flint, of 128, Holland Park Avenue, thought there was nothing supernormal in his adventure, but he was puzzled by it, and was glad to tell me the story, hoping that I might be able to give some explanation.

Mr. Flint spent a hot summer day on the Thames. Night found him and his brother-in-law opposite Sunbury Lock, the punt moored to the landingstage, of a boarding-house next to the Magpie. His brother-in-law decided to sleep indoors, while he chose to stay in the punt.

"It was a bright moonlit night", he said. "The time was the witching hour, and I felt no inclination to sleep. I rested quietly in the punt and looked at the sky. Above me spread the branch of a tree. Suddenly something rustled there. The next moment a big, hairy hand came into view, parting the leaves. It was a human hand.

"I sprang up, thinking that someone was about to drop into the punt, or was spying from above. The hand instantly withdrew, and the tree became strangely silent. I took the punt pole and poked the tree in an attempt to shake down whoever was up there. The attempt was fruitless: there was no one in the tree. In fact, the branch was not thick enough to support a grown man.

"SOMEONE IS SPYING"

"I was upset, thinking I was being pursued. I could not go back to the house, so I tied ropes round the landingstage in such a fashion that whoever tried to approach would be certain to stumble in the net and wake me with the noise. After some time, I fell asleep and had an undisturbed night.

"The next day, carefully, so as not to expose myself to ridicule, I asked Mrs. Scofield, the hostess, about the tree. She grew thoughtful, and said, 'I always have the feeling as if someone is spying on me from over there! It makes me most uneasy'."

Rampant Idealism Held Bane Of Liberty

Rigorous Examination Of Things As They Are Urged By Toronto Professor At Harvard Tercentenary

The idea that uncurbed idealism can destroy freedom was presented to the Harvard Tercentenary by a Toronto pedagogue in the start of its first symposium of human problems, says the "Montreal Gazette".

Realism, defined as the use of reason to see facts truly rather than as the observer imagines them, was declared 'our only hope' for progress in a paper delivered by Dr. Etienne Gilson, French historian and philosopher. He was introduced also as a leading Catholic figure in France, and director of the Institute of Medieval Studies, Toronto.

Dr. Gilson spoke in the symposium designed to show how the past can be of use in solving social problems. His subject was "Medieval Universalism and its Present Value" Of medieval thinkers he said:

"Coupled with their faith in the universal character of religious faith, there was in those scholars an equally strong belief in the universal character of rational truth. This part at least of their ideal could be fruitfully upheld and revived in our own days.

"Ever since the 17th century, realism has been considered by most philosophers as a naive and antiquated position. Until the realistic reaction that has recently taken place, particularly in England and the United States, scholasticism remained the only tenet of a seemingly lost cause.

"We are now beginning to realise what vital interests were at stake. When it is pursued to its ultimate conclusions a rationalism of the idealistic type always considers itself as justified in prescribing what reality ought to be.

"Idealism is a natural temptation of the human mind. We do not shape our ideas after the pattern of things, but after the pattern of our own ideas. Is that freedom? No, but rather slavery.

"A careful examination of things as they are—that and nothing else, This is realism

MIND SELF-ENSLAVED

"By deciding that the human mind is free to prescribe its own law to things Idealism has, under pretence of liberating the human mind of those things, enslaved the human mind to itself.

"Our only hope is in a widely spread revival of the Greek and medieval principle, that truth, morality, social justice and beauty are necessary and universal in their own right.

"Should philosopher, scientists and artists make up their minds to teach it, and if necessary to preach it in time and out of time, it would become known again that there is a spiritual order of realities whose absolute right it is to judge even the state, and eventually to free us from its oppression".

A recent civil service examination question for a man to fire a marine boiler was this: "If it takes 20 men to mow a field in eight hours, how long will it take 15 men to mow the same field?"

One candidate was too smart for the inquisitors. He wrote: "As the field has already been mowed by the 20 men, 15 men could not mow it in any case."

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CLIMBING THE HIMALAYAS

Attendant Risks And Difficulties To Be Overcome

(By G. D. Joshi, Organising Secretary, Indian Himalayan Expedition Club, Delhi.)

The news of the conquest of the Nandadevi, by a combined British-American expedition, under the leadership of Prof. Graham Brown, as recently published in the press but which still lacks confirmation by the expeditionists, not only warrants a great achievement and setting up a permanent record in the history of climbing, but, also, gives proof of the hardihood and endurance of the brave and sturday climbers, which they generally have evinced in struggling their way to the peak, under torrential rain and inclement weather.

Truly speaking, one who has not undertaken such risky journey, cannot easily imagine the immense trouble the climbers have to undergo. In the following article, I have, therefore, tried to make readers familiar with the climbing history of the Himalayas, describing the remarkable feats which climbers have so far achieved and the immense troubles they encountered.

So far, Himalayan climbing had been the monopoly of Western climbers; but, the zeal and enthusiasm evinced by them in this direction, has attracted the attention of enthusiastic youths of other nations. The recent instance of Japanese expedition on Mount Nandadevi (25,642 ft.) is an outcome of this enthusiasm. The Japanese expedition leader, Mr Yichi Hotta, sums it up as follows:

"We read accounts of the British and German Expeditions in papers and that inspired us to make an attempt to climb one of the Himalayan peaks and our selection fell on Nandakot (22,500 ft.)"—situated in District Almora, Kumaon, and one of the minor peaks of Nandadevi Range, which forms the portal of the main peak Nandadevi.

Attempts On The Himalayas

The climbing and exploration history of the Himalayas is not very old. Attempts to scale its peaks and cross its valleys from time to time have been made mostly by the Europeans and the Survey Officers of Government of India. The two most remarkable figures in the domain of exploration of the Himalayas are Colonel

The summit at last!

Francis Younghusband and Sven Hedin. To their contributions, as regards the enhancement of the geographical and scientific knowledge of the Himalayas, there is no parallel. But, the climbing history of the Himalayas is very recent and modern. The climbing of Everest started just after the Great War of Europe. The first reconnaissance party for Everest started in 1921 and since then five attempts have been made till 1936; but, all have become abortive. Among all these expeditions, the last two were most notable, partly due to their best equipment and partly because of the best set of climbers. Both of them were led by Mr. Hugh Ruttledge, a retired I.C.S., formerly a Deputy Commissioner of Almora, a district full of mountain scenery and high Himalayan peaks. Each year he practised climbing some of those peaks of the Central Himalayas and thus enhanced his training. Besides, he had gained some training and experience in Switzerland during his boyhood. Armed with this knowledge and experience in climbing, he tried his best to get to the peak of Everest twice—in 1933 and in 1936, but failed. On both the occasions the failure was due to the inclement weather.

Similarly, three attempts on Nanga-Parbat, have been made by Germans, but they, too, were disappointed. Even the last expedition of 1934, cost them the life of their leader, Herr Willy Merkl, an engineer of Munich, together with half a dozen of his companions and porters, who all perished there on account of want of proper communication with the base, faced by the difficulties of weather, and lack of supply of foodstuffs and help from the base camp.

Attempts to scale Mt. Godwin-Austen, generally known as peak K2, have, also, been made but in vain. Among the recent at-

Daring Ascent of Rock-Climbers.

tempts of the climbers to that peak are those by the French and Germans. Dr. Vissar, Consul General of Netherland with the Government of India has, for several times, been carrying over his investigations over the Western Range of the Himalayas, but as for climbing a peak so far, no tangible result seems to have been achieved by him.

Mr. Shipton, a member of the Everest party, has recently brought out a volume, on the exploration of the Nandadevi region. He is one of the veteran climbers, who has extensively traversed the eastern and central Himalayan region. Attempts at reaching the top of Kingchinzunga, by combined American and European expeditions, have also failed thrice and since then no attempt has been made. Kamet (25,000 ft.) situated north of Ranikhet, is said to have been climbed by a British party in 1930, under the leadership of Mr. Smyth.

Other most notable peaks, to ascend which attempts have not been made, are Dhaulagiri (28,000 ft.) situated in Nepal and Punch-Chuli ("five-heads") and the Gurla Mandhata (each above 25,000 ft.) situate in Kumaon. There are also a few peaks still unexplored and unnamed, situate in Nepal as well as in Western Himalayas, where difficulties of obtaining visa from Nepal and Kashmere Governments, prevent climbing attempts.

Difficulties In Climbing

One cannot easily visualise the difficulties and hardships that

Mr. G. D. JOSHI, Organising Secretary, Indian Himalayan Expedition Club, Delhi.

climbers have to endure and particularly in the Himalayan climbing they are manifold. Weather which is rarely favourable is a predominating factor, which holds up the progress of the climbers There are very few days, nay, even hours when the sun is visible and torrential rain ceases. Stormy winds and cyclones in lower as well as on higher regions, rage so vehemently that one can only imagine their fury. These factors coupled with the intensity of the cold, make it well-nigh impossible for any climber to maintain his physique intact, but human ingenuity has always tried to surmount these difficulties by means of artificial equipment.

Another difficulty that climbers have to overcome is of the route. To find out a possible route for any particular peak, is a most arduous task. It requires a responsible lead and sound judgment to adhere to a trail and hew out steps. If, even this is done during the day by intrepid climbers, a night's snowing might upset the entire plan. Thus, human attempts are constantly frustrated by nature.

Danger From Avalanches

But even greater perils are those of avalanches, which frequently roll down with no warning. Avalanches are huge protuberances of snow, which during the day, exposed to the rays of the sun, melt away from the pendent and roll down roaring to the bottomless depth below, threatening the climbers with disaster. The fear of avalanches continues from 8 a. m. to 4 p.m.. During the night their ferocity abates. To avoid

(Continued on page 57)

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Educating The Young Mind In National Hatreds

PRACTICALLY EVERYWHERE IN EUROPE WHOLE GENERATIONS OF FUTURE CITIZENS ARE BEING INSTILLED WITH DOCTRINES OF WAR

"The history of Europe is the work of the peoples of the Nordic race," (Zentralblatt fur die gesamte Unterrichts-Verwaltung in Preussen, Aug. 5, 1933).

"The Turks are the most ancient nation in the world." (School and Society, vol. 38, p. 92.)

"The Italian people is no longer a soft moonlight serenader, but a people of soldiers, a people of religious, rhapsodic warriors with mystic fire of their own faith....." (Mario Carli, Fascismo Intransigente, p. 215.)

"The witch in Haensel and Gretel was French, and the wolf in Little Red Riding Hood was a Jew in disguise!" (School and Society, vol. 39, p. 554.)

These, and other equally unique ideals to-day from the basis of the education of millions of European youth, writes Mr. L. S. Stavrianos in "Current History").

The importance of such educational concepts can scarcely be overestimated, especially in the modern area. With the French Revolution, education began to be used as a political instrument on a national scale, but up to the World War only elementary education was used to obtain obedience to the state, while higher education enjoyed a measure of freedom. In the post-war period however, and especially in the totalitarian states, this distinction has been obliterated, and education in all its aspects is used for the indoctrination of the citizens. Schools and textbooks, therefore, are of particular importance in modern society, for to-day, more than at any other time, they determine the thoughts and actions of people and statesmen.

HITLER.

With the ending of the World War and the creation of the German Republic, a promising start was made in revising education in Europe by the inclusion in the Weimar Constitution of an article which provided that "In all schools an effort shall be made to develop civic sentiment, personal and vocational activity and the spirit of the German national character and of international conciliation....."

Unfortunately the Republic was slow in preparing new texts and many anti-republican and conservative teachers of the old regime were retained. Thus, when the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace appointed a committee in 1921 to investigate the nature of German text-books, it reported that German military history was still dominant and that children were still taught that Germany is God's elect and that might makes right. The war was due to English jealousy, French revanche, and Russian ambition; the great unjustifiable war atrocity was the continuation of the Blockade of Germany after the armistice resulting in the starvation of German children; the Treaty of Versailles was one of enslavement and a gross breach of Wilson's Fourteen Points; the treaty must not be permanent! French children, on the other hand, were taught that the war was due to German aggression and militarism; the Germans were guilty of such vile atrocities as bombing cathedrals,

MUSSOLINI.

using poison gas and liquid flames; the Treaty of Versailles was one of justice, based on the fourteen Points; the German menace will never cease, so beware, youth of France!

History For The Germans

A situation such as this may seem bad enough, but since the accession of Hitler, it has become infinitely worse. The fundamental principle dominating education in Germany to-day is that of Gleichschaltung which might be defined as a species of physical, emotional, and intellectual goose-stepping. Education, like everything else, must be subordinated to the interest of the state. Quoting from a German educational review, "Objectivity in the teaching of history is only one of the numerous fallacies of liberalism. It is not man in general who studies history, but a German, a Frenchman, an Englishman, etc.... We will never approach history impartially, but as German... ..." (Die Deutsche Schule, Sept. 1933.)

STALIN.

What a far cry this is from the Germany of Von Ranke. The full significance of these theories is revealed in the following instructions issued on July 20, 1933, by Dr. Wilhelm Frick, Minister of the Interior, as suggestions for the writing of the history text-books. (Zentralblatt fur die gesamte Unterrichts-Verwaltung in Preussen, Aug.5,1933.pp. 196 ff.) The study of history, henceforth, is to begin with the primeval German forests instead of with the Nile and Euphrates and the peculiar virtues of the ancient Teutons are to be glorified in order to arouse national pride. Emphasis is to be placed on the last two decades of German history, especially the heroic struggle of Germany against the world during the war, the "stab-in-the-back" myth, the degradation of Germany by the Treaty of Versailles, the chaotic government of the liberals and Marxists, and finally, the awakening and liberation of the nation by the National Socialists. The texts must also stress the national idea as against the international, "whose slimy poison has for more than a century actually threatened to devour the German soul. . . ." Owing to the existence of German minorities outside the Reich, "the historical survey in dealing with German history must not be limited to the territory lying within the German frontiers, but must constantly keep an eye on the fate of the brothers of our stock who live outside." The importance of leadership must also be emphasised, so that the study of history is to be centered around such figures as Charlemagne, Fredrick the Great, Bismark, and Hitler. Finally the racial factor is to be the central theme of history. Nordic tribes penetrated India, Asia Minor, North Africa, Greece, and Rome, and it was the influence of these Nordics which determined the history of the ancient civilisations until they were absorbed by inferior native races. Thus, only on the basis of race will German children learn the history of other nations, and even then the history of Germany will be the nucleus.

Defying Herr Hitler

These, then, are the theories. As for the means of application, there is first, the classroom. The school entrance halls are decorated with pictures of prominent Nazis, every classroom has its picture of Hitler, and school opens each morning with a prayer in which "the great and bold Chancellor" is given a prominent place. The teacher then asks such leading questions as, "Who at the present day, reminds us most strongly of Jesus by his love of the people and his love of sacrifice?" to which the answer is "Herr Hitler, 55."

"And who reminds us, by their loyalty and devotion, of the Dis-

(Continued on page 49)

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The Secret Of Mahatma's Magic Sway

(BY C. H. V. PATHY.)

This week from Himalayas to Cape Comorin, every hamlet and home in India rejoices that India's one and only leader completes his sixty-seventh year and is entering on his sixty-eight after twelve months of incredible toil and purifying penace. When our country was floundering in the morass of tradition, he came on the horizon as a new Messiah. Out of these, he organised a forward movement, salted with the definiteness of the Sermon on the Mount, applied with the pragmatism and vigour of the West and inspired by his own self-sacrificing life. He has taught India what she wants in her inmost soul and what she must do to get it. Whether his method is followed and the ideal result attained or not, he must go down in history as the creator of the Indian Nation that shall eventually emerge.

His methods have been criticised and sometimes harshly too. But no amount of criticism can obscure the fact that even the intelligentsia from whom it proceeds feel a sense of security under his leadership, with which in spite of all its seeming vagaries, they find it a wrench to part. The masses cling to his feet for his saintliness. But what is the secret of his spell with the intelligentsia? There is more of cynicism than religion about India's educated men. They do not mind peaceful and legitimate means, if they would bring them peace with the Mahatma. They would put up with truth and non-violence as substitutes for the self-same reason. They have tolerated Khaddar, although they have reduced it to a ludicrous farce.

Symbol Of India's Self-Respect

Gandhiji represents in his person, the will to Swaraj. With all the differences in conception and outlook, educated India adores him and clings to him with the same fervour as the teeming millions, because they see in the Mahatma, an unconquerable will, a deathless resolve, a precision as that of the sun's daily progress from the east to the west. Nothing diverts him from his purpose, no deflection from his course is imaginable.

India, emaciated, weak and vacillating, praying and petitioning for posts and privileges woke up one fine morning to hail this Evangel from Gujarat, proclaiming her strength and immortal tradition and from that day, it learnt to say a decisive "No" to the insolent demand of unquestioning obedience. In 1916 that "No" electrified the country from Champaran and twenty-two years have intensified that "No" and given it an overwhelming volume. Gandhiji is the symbol of India's self-respect.

He is different from Sun Yet Sen or Kemal Pasha. He is equally different from the traditional "Yogi" or "fakir" of his own age. His eclectic mind chose differently from West's paradoxical civilisation. His movement is India's return to herself, to her own culture, her civilisation, her genius, her individuality. It is a reinterpretation of India's theoretic idealism in terms of human welfare. Even in his mistakes, Gandhiji succeeds, as Blanche Watson, phrases it. "I can wait 40 or 400 years—it is the same to me," he said to an American author. Life goes on for ever—we all persist in some form and inevitable victory is ours." Here he is supreme over western statesmen like Hitler and Mussolini, who are thirsting for results in their life time.

He has lit a candle in India which cannot be quenched. Men will forget the details of the Round Table Conference they will in time forget the hostility they feel towards Englishmen in India, but they will not forget how at his call, the country rose as one man and learnt the psychology of fearlessness. He experimented with Truth and not a few of his conclusions have a universal validity. Struggle there must be; but who shall say that the methods of Satyagraha cannot replace the methods of warfare?

Only he will take his place who shows a greater strength of purpose. On the Indian horizon, that one has not arisen.

Read, Reflect & Act Immediately

because DELAY IS DANGEROUS

- "Within the range of every man's ambition, now and ever, is encompassed an ability to guarantee through personal effort, ease and peace to his wife and children, as long as they, not he, shall live. Men are selfish in their zeal to be the sole and independent contributors to the welfare of their families. To attain that goal no sacrifice is too great and no burden too onerous."
- "Life Insurance is the most practical method ever devised to give permanence to the average man's protective instinct. Life Insurance truly measures a man's willingness to provide for his dependents a comfort and a contentment in which he does not propose to share. Confident of its services and worth money which might be used for passing pleasures is allotted with courageous, unselfish resolution to a contract to extend beyond the grave payment on a love-created debt."
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£10,000 "CONSCIENCE" MONEY

Ten thousand pounds, the largest sum of "conscience money" ever received by the Treasury, was acknowledged by the Board of Inland Revenue in the "Agony" column of a London newspaper, last month.

"The Board of Inland Revenue acknowledge receipt of £10,000 as conscience money from Y. Z.," said the announcement.

"Conscience money" is constantly being received.

The financial crisis of 1931 was responsible for many more receipts of such money than usual and it was at this time that the Chancellor received the previous largest amount ever paid to the Treasury at one time—£8,575—for unpaid income-tax and super-tax.

POLAND

The Resurrection Of This Country Whose History Extends Back To Four Thousand Years Will Ever Be Associated With The Name Of Pilsudski

(From A Correspondent)

Whoever likes variety, will be interested in visiting Poland. A few hours journey by train or motor takes the traveller to different surroundings and atmosphere. Coming from the West you enter Poland through the province of Poznania, a flourishing agricultural region and the cradle of the Polish nation. In Kruszwica on the Gople lake the "Tower of the Mice" dating from the seventh century is still standing, a memorial of the dim past of Polish history. The provence of Peznania is dotted with trim villages and towns connected by good roads, here and there a mediaeval castle or a white manor in a large park. The largest city in this province and in the whole of western Poland is Poznan, the capital of this country in the XIth century. The Cathedral contains tombs of the first two kings of Poland, Miecislas I, who introduced Christianity to Poland in the year 966, and Boleslas the Valiant, who may be rightly called the Charlemagne of Poland and the founder of the Polish State, for it was he who stopped the Teutonic advance to the East and who created the vast Polish kingdom extending from the Baltic coast to the Carpathian mountains. Now Poznan is quite a modern city, containing, however, a few splendid relics of the past, like the Town Hall, considered the finest specimen of Renaissance architecture north of the Alps.

To the north of Poznania lies Pomerze, the Polish maritime province and a thriving agricultural province, weeded and with many lakes. It is in Pomerze that the Poles built their port in Gdynia, the most modern of all modern ports standing where but twelve years ago there was only a bare sandy beach, a fishermen's village with 500 inhabitants. To-day Gdynia is one of the largest ports on the Baltic Sea, a town of 80,000 inhabitants, with many fine buildings and boulevards. In spite of the economic depression, the turnover of Gdynia is steadily increasing and exceeds now 6 million tons of goods per annum.

In the south-western corner of Poland is Upper Silesia where foundries, mines and mills loom on the horizon wherever you turn. It is a typical Western European industrial region, and yet Polish Upper Silesia has also its feudal castles, wooden churches dating from the beginning of the Middle Ages, and dense forests. It is the X-th and the XX-th century blended into one.

Warsaw The Capital

All the left bank of the Vistula, Poland's great river, is thickly populated. Here the landscape does not differ much from that of the countries of Western Europe. The further east from Warsaw, however, the wilder becomes the landscape, the forests more abundant and the countryside more lonely and primitive.

Warsaw, the capital of Poland from the end of the XVI-th century, is the exact geographical centre of Europe. Napoleon called that city "Little Paris," for decidedly it has a touch of the French capital. Warsaw is now a city of over 1,200,000 inhabitants. The landmark of the city is the Old Market Square which looks now exactly as 400 years ago. Nearby is the former Royal Castle, now the residence of the President of the Polish Republic. From the Castle Square a long avenue cuts the city, ending with the Lazienki Park with its gem, a palace in the Italian style built in the second half of the XVIII-th century by the last king of Poland. The palace looks now exactly as that king left it. And beyond Lazienki stands the Belvedere Palace, a modest mansion built in the Classic style in which lived and died the "Grand Man" of Poland, Marshal Joseph Pilsudski.

Warsaw has grown tremendously since Poland regained her independence after the World War. Within recent years many tall buildings have been erected in that city, among them the Students' Dormitory, the largest of its kind in Europe, for it houses 2,000 collegians.

At a distance of a few miles from Warsaw is Wilanow, a palace built by King John Sobieski, who broke the power of the Turkish Empire at Vienna in 1683. The palace is surrounded by a large park which contains trees planted by King John 250 years ago.

The Legend Of Cracow

But the most characteristic Polish city is not Warsaw but Cracow, which was the capital of the country from the XIII-th until the end of the XVI-th century. A lover of the Gothic and the early Renascence style finds an inexhaustible source of delight in that ancient city. The chief pride of Cracow is the Wawel Castle, in which for more than 600 years the king and heroes of Poland were buried. Wawel has been built in the dim past on a rock over a cavern in which, according to a legend, Krakus the founder of Cracow slew a firce dragon. In the tower of the Wawel Cathedral is suspended the Sigismund Bell, weighing five tons, a relic of the XVI-th century. The oldest part of the castle contains a turret, called "Hen's Feet" where at the end of the XIV-th lived the Polish Queen Jadwiga, who by her marriage with Jagrello, Duke of Lithuania, brought about the voluntary union of Poland and Lithuania in the year 1386. That union lasted until 1795, that is, until the partition of Poland.

The radiating point of Cracow is the Market Square, with the XIII century St. Mary's Church on one side, the Renascence Clothiers Hall in the centre, and the monument of Adam Mickiewicz, the greatest poet of Poland. Every day at noon a musical note of a bugle is sounded from the tower of St. Mary's Church, the note suddenly interrupted. It is the "broken note" in memory of the buglar, who in 1241 warned from the top of that tower the inhabitants of the city of the approach of the Tartars and fell, his threat pierced by an arrow from the Tartar's bow.

Mediaeval Cracow is surrounded by a modern boulevard, a shaded walk bordered with flowerbeds, laid on the site of the old city walls of which there remains a fraction and a rounded fort. Cracow has the oldest university in Poland founded in 1364, the second, after Prague, university in Central Europe. The most famous scholar of the Crawcow University was Nicholas Copernicus the great astronomer who studied here at the end of the XV-th century. His statue stands in the court-yard of the University Library.

On the way from Warsaw to Cracow, the fair sized town of Czenstochowa contains the Pauline Monastery, surrounded by walls dating from the XIV-th century. That monastery has the tallest tower in Poland. Many pilgrimages come here every year to pray at the miraculous shrine of the Holy Virgin Mary. Czenstochowa has both a religious and patriotic significance for the Poles, for it was here in 1655 that started the victory of Poland over the Swedes, who at that time overrun practically the whole of Poland. The defeat of the Swedes at their siege of Czenstochowa was described by Henry Sienkiewicz in glowing colours in his historical novel "The Deluge."

The southern frontier of Poland runs along the Carpathian Mountains. The largest city of the south-east of Poland is Lwow, which has been throughout the

(Continued on page 58)

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The Blind Beggar

(By: AZAMI AJMERI)

"Krishna Murari", chanted the blind beggar, as we passed a street, "Mukat Bihari, Girdhari—Radhey Shyam, Radhey Shyam!"

I asked my father for a coin and walking proudly up to the beggar, raised myself elaborately on my toes, and placed the coin in his upturned palm. I was only eight.

But this magnanimity, this laudable leaning towards being kind and generous upto the poor and the needy, was by no means an old passion with me. It was only a recent acquisition. A few days ago, when this very beggar visited our house in the course of his rounds I was very very nasty to him.

I was standing in the gallery of the house when the beggar walked in and stood in the compound below.

"A copper coin and a handful of flour," he said in a sing-song voice, "This is all I want, my good sirs, to extinguish the fire raging within the city of my stomach. Be kind to me, God will be kind to you".

"Blind!" I called out, "you are a blind man, you can't see a thing. Come on, let us play the blind-man's buff" I cried going into ecstacies over my own splendid idea, "Let us play the blind-man-buff!"

"Give me alms, child," said the beggar with a rueful smile.

"If you don't play with me", I warned him, "I shall hurl a big stone at you. You will never know whence it came and you will not be able to dodge it, because 'I pointed out contemptuously 'you can't see a thing".

"Don't do that," cried the beggar in some alarm, "Don't hurt the poor, old, blind beggar".

"Then why do you refuse me?" I demanded, and then added very nastily, I am afraid, "You are only a beggar and you can't afford to displease me."

"You are vain", sighed the beggar suddenly becoming grave, "Don't be so vain, child. Don't be so vain of the worldly splendour and the worldly possession, which is but a passing shadow: His cattle and his merchandise all remain behind and the 'banjara' (merchant) passes empty handed away!"

I was struggling to discover his meaning when our old maid came running out of a zanana and asking the beggar to wait, caught hold of my hand and dragged me away with her. At the very door

Rajratna R. S. Manepatil, B.A., LL.B., who joined the Baroda State Service as a probationer in the Survey Department in 1915, rose to be successively Commissioner, Okhamandal, Hazur Kamdar, Khangi Karbhari (1930) and Karma Sachiv in 1933 and is now (1936) working as Accountant-General of the State.

my sister was waiting for me anxiously, seemingly very much troubled and very much perturbed.

"You wicked boy", she gasped, catching me by the fist, "how could you be so insolent to a beggar!"

It appeared that she was watching through one of the curtained windows of the room situated at the zanana part of the house and had witnessed the whole episode.

"You hard-hearted, Godless boy" she said, "how could you call him beggar and blind and hurt his feelings so? You did hurt his feelings, he called you vain. Go and give this money to him, beg his forgiveness," and then all of a sudden she seemed to break down, "Oh, my darling brother", she said pressing me close to her and kissing me, "if he is really offended and if he curses you and something happens to you", she stopped, pressed me closer and shuddered, apparently in anticipation of all the imaginary evils and all sorts of calamities which would befall me if the beggar was really cut to the quick by my remarks.

"But", I said, drawing away and inwardly resenting the kiss, "He is blind, isn't he?"

"Oh, don't call him blind again and again," she begged, "Are you not afraid of God's displeasure? He in His mercy gave you eyesight and instead of showing Him your gratitude by being kind to the blind you scoff at them. Surely, surely, the devil will claim you as his own!"

"Blind, blind, blind, blind," I let out defiantly in order to impress upon her, in effect, that I was not to be cowed down like this.

"Alright," warned my sister, "Remember Angel Gabriel will strike your name off the list of the good boys and Angel Michael will stop his supply of food to you!"

"But, Vaziran," I said anxiously, —she was the cook,—"Won't she give me my food?"

"My Allah", cried my sister, helplessly, "you are lingering here, bandying words with me and the beggar is waiting outside. He may go away without accepting the alms, without forgiving you. Look here, you satan's beloved, you go at once to him, otherwise I will take you straight to mother. Then there would be fun if she knew all about this."

"All right", I replied, sobered by the threat. "I will go".

"And don't call him a beggar", she admonished much relieved, "call him Maharaj or king or a holy man! I shall be watching, mind."

I went downstairs and placed the coin in his hand. "Look", I said, "there is a silver coin for you".

"A silver coin", said the blind man grinning and feeling the coin with his fingers and when he had satisfied himself that my statement was not an additional insult to injury, "Radhey Shyam", he cried in great glee, "Radhey Shyam" he repeated, throwing his hand with the coin up in the air and looking immensely pleased, immensely elated!!

All of a sudden I felt a twisting, pinching sensation at my little heart and almost immediately a vast sense of relief at my happiness seemed to come over me. A strange pleasing sense of peace and happiness, such I had never experienced before, pervaded my whole being. Somehow, unaccountably, inexplicably, the sight of his delight, this idea of making someone happy seemed to me to be more worthwhile, far more gratifying than any thing else, far more than the prospect of playing the blind-man's-buff with him, far more than flinging a stone at his unprotected body, far more than all the games I had ever played even far more than that glorious, golden deed of my young life when a few months ago, I had stunned a crow with a stone!

And then, without any intention on my part, without even my knowledge, tears began to flow down my cheeks!

"Forgive me", I said humbly, grasping his big, shrivelled hand between my two tiny ones, "I had been very wicked to you!"

"Ram, Ram, Ram," exclaimed the blind man, reaching his hand groping my head, "You are just a little child. I did not mind. God bless you and may you grow taller than the banyan tree, may you lead a happy life, and may you live long enough to see the great-grand children of your great-grand children!"

Then he turned and walked away feeling his way with his stick.

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PORTRAIT OF A "MIRACLE"

STANLEY BALDWIN ONCE BACK-BENCHER TO-DAY PRIME MINISTER

(In view of the strong opposition that is gathering force against Mr. Baldwin, as the Conservative Prime Minister, and the recurrent rumours that he may very soon be compelled to resign, the following character-sketch, collected from Mr. Bechofer Robert's "Mr. Stanley Baldwin: Man or Miracle," may be found to be interesting. It gives a complete idea of what his opponents think of him).

The supposedly "English to the core" Stanley Baldwin, who is quarter Welsh and quarter Scottish, came to politics via Harrow, Cambridge and the iron foundry firm of Baldwin's. At Harrow, an astute master told him, "Baldwin, you'll never do anything wrong; you haven't brains enough. But you'll never do anything big either."

When he was 25 he saw a Miss Lucy Ridsdale knock up an innings of 50 at a cricket match, fell passionately in love with her during the process, and married her the same year.

At 38, when he tried to get into Parliament as member for Kidderminster, he was defeated by 271 votes, but when his father died of heart failure in 1908, after telling

STANLEY BALDWIN.

the porter not to forget to pay the cabman, Stanley was elected for his constituency of West Worcestershire, partly as a sign of respect for the father's memory.

Till 1914 he remained a stolid back-bencher, "a typical kindly, self-satisfied and somnolent representative of a backwoods family constituency."

"SAFE AND STUPID."

Much the same attitude towards the future Prime Minister prompted his appointment in 1916 to be Parliamentary Private Secretary to Bonar Law, then Chancellor of the Exchequer. The chief reason for his appointment given by his sponsors was that he was "discreet enough be 'safe' and stupid enough not to intrigue."

Appointed President of the Board of Trade in the last Lloyd George Ministry, during his first year as a Cabinet Minister Baldwin was not observed to open his mouth in the Cabinet Room. "The House of Commons liked his cheerful courtesy, his informal manners and speech—after all, nobody needed to listen to his perorations—and his modesty both in business hours and in the smoking room. He was neither pushing himself nor disgracing himself. Nobody dreamed that in a very few months he would rise from mediocrity to become Prime Minister."

The rise was due to a Baldwin speech at the Carlton Club, which brought down the Lloyd George Coalition and cleared Baldwin's path to the Chancellery of the Exchequer under Bonar Law. In that position he made his disastrous trip to America with Montagu Norman to fund the War Debt, and when afterwards he was chosen as Bonar Law's successor, Lord Curzon reputedly sobbed: "Baldwin is not even a public figure; he is a man of no experience, of the utmost insignificance." But it was Curzon who four days later suggested to a Unionist Party meeting that Baldwin should officially be appointed party leader.

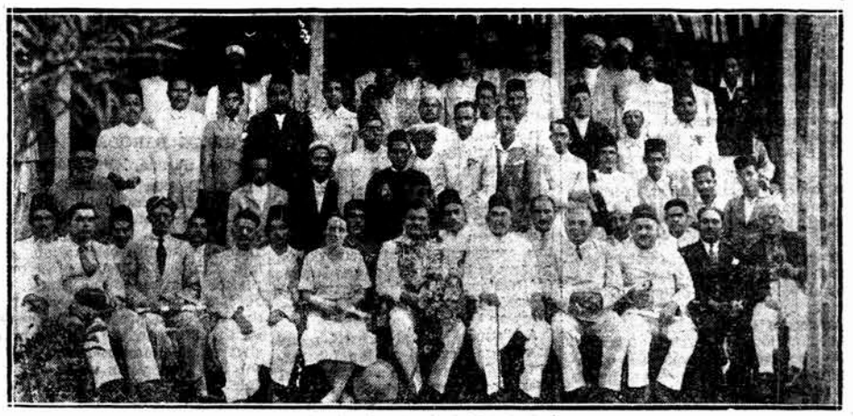
Though throughout his career as Prime Minister, Baldwin has seldom been free from bitter attacks, the country quickly took to the man who smoked a briar-root pipe and who referred to his wife as "the missus."

The most considerable counter-attack Stanley Baldwin ever delivered on the critical Press, which he described as an 'insolent plutocracy', occurred when he was campaigning for Alfred Duff Cooper, now War Minister. The "Daily Mail", in an article signed by the editor, said that no person such as Baldwin, who had lost his inherited fortune could hope to restore the fortunes of anyone else or of the country.

"PREROGATIVE OF HARLOT."

"The first part of that statement," thundered Baldwin, "is a lie, and the second part of that statement is by its nature untrue. The paragraph itself could only have been written by a cad. I have consulted a very high legal authority, and I am informed that an action for libel would lie. I shall not move in the matter for this reason: I should get an apology and heavy damages. The first is of no value, and the second I would not touch with the end of a barge-pole. What the proprietor of these papers (Lord Rothermere) is aiming at is power, and power without responsibility—the prerogative of the harlot throughout the ages."

A man met Baldwin in the train many years after he had become Prime Minister. "You're Baldwin, aren't you;" asked the man. "We were at Harrow together. What are you doing with yourself nowadays?"



A garden party in honour of the Collector of Thana District was held on 23rd Sept. Photo shows the Collector (garlanded), in the centre, with Dr. Miss Swartz on his right and Rao Saheb Dandekar, Bench Magistrate next to her. To the left of the Collector is Khan Bahadur Amin Saheb.

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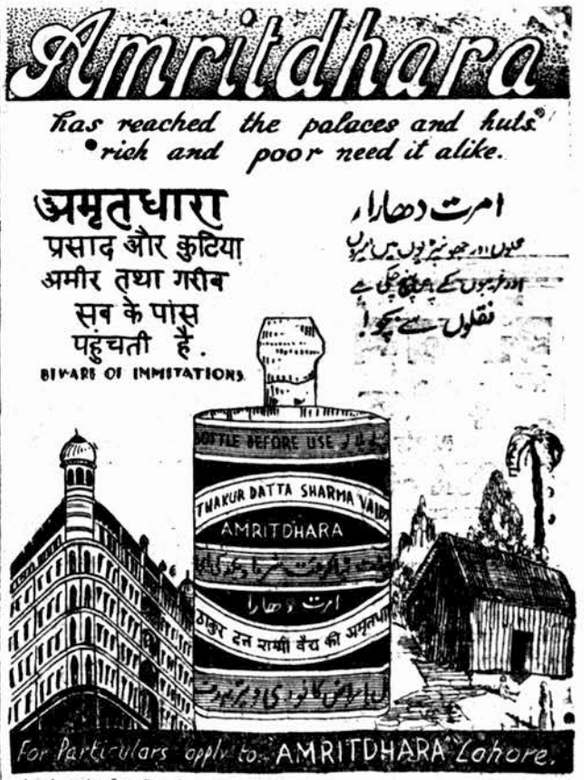

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Books & Their Writers

A USEFUL LAW MANUAL

THE CIVIL COURT MANUAL (Annotated), Imperial Acts. Volume I., by P. Hari Rao and S. S. Vijayaraghavachariyar, published by the Law Printing House, Mount Road, Madras, 1936.

As a desk-book of reference this manual can hardly be bettered. All the Acts to which a civil lawyer sometime or other has to refer, are correctly and accurately printed, based on official texts, and with proper annotations succinctly given at the foot of each section. The law-case is brought up to date. The authors undertake for the next five years to issue supplementary volumes every year noting all amendments to the acts and bringing the cases down to the end of the year, thus obviating the necessity of buying new editions. Each of the successive supplements will consolidate and incorporate the contents of the previous volumes, so that lawyers need have only to consult the principal volumes and the latest supplement. Besides the first two supplements will be supplied free to purchasers of both volumes of the Manual.

The editors have shown great industry in the preparation of this book. The notes on the sections are briefly but lucidly written, the alphabetical arrangement and the exhaustive index promised in the Volume II will facilitate reference. The printing and get up are neat. For instant reference this manual is both useful and handy.

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Recollections Of Lord Craigmyle

LETTERS TO ISABEL. By Lord Craigmyle, published by Ivor Nicholson and Watson, London. 1936.

The fame of these letters spread when they first appeared fifteen years ago and very soon the book was out of print. People were captivated by this novel way of writing memoirs and many hoped they would set a fashion. Written at the urgent insistence of his daughter, who continually clamoured for his autobiography they revealed the quiet literary gifts of the author already famed as a Lord of Appeal and a Privy Council Judge.

At the time of its first publication, Lord Craigmyle (then Lord Shaw of Dumfermline) expressed repugnance to writing a full-length autobigraphy, a prejudice still tenaciously held. Hence to the general demand for further memoirs, there is added to this second edition 17 additional letters.

An autobigraphy is apt to be ponderous in parts. The childhood period, the period of transition between one important or interesting event to another though a necessary connection with the relation of events are not quite the subject of absorbing interest to many. These happily are absent here. These letters savour of an old-world charm and fragrance redolent of peace, of bliss, and contentment. Whether it is literature, or law, or politics, or religion, that is discussed nothing is dull, or heavy. Lord Craigmyle take us to brief excursions to the Scotland of his youth, the eighties, the Boer War period giving sufficient to whit the appetite but not to cry enough. Many of the famous men of his time pass by delineated with commendable terseness and precision. General Smuts, Botha, Andrew Carnegie, Gladstone, Campbell-Bannerman, Lord Grey and Lord Rosebery are here. Such recent figures as Balfour, Haldane, Asquith and those still living like Lloyd George, Austen Chamberlain, Lord Robert Cecil are briefly summed up with minimum of words but exactly. Of Lord Cecil he says: "He is a man within whose grasp was almost any of the great offices of the State, even the greatest. But he has consecrated his remarkable powers to the service of the League (of Nations) in such a manner as to make every nation pay him respect and do him homage."

A staunch Liberal himself, many pages are devoted to the Liberalism of Edwardian times and charming things said about that leader Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, an intimate friend of his. Readers will derive a keen enjoyment and be instantly captivated by the display of acute observation, the simple effortless narration, the kindliness and dignity both of thought and expression blended in this charming book.

BOOKS RECEIVED

FRANCE FACES THE FUTURE, by Ralph Fox, (nternational Publishers).

FRANCE TO-DAY AND THE PEOPLE'S FRONT, by Maurice Thorez, (International Publishers).

A FRENCHMAN IN JAPAN, by Maurice Dekobra, (T. Werner Laurie), price 10s. 6d.

AN ATLAS OF CURRENT AFFAIRS, by J. J. Horrabin, (Victor Gollancz), price 3s. 6d.

WAR MEMOIRS, vol. V (Ivor Nicholson and Watson) price 21s.

JOE QUINNEY'S JODIE, by Horace Vachell, (Ward Lock & Co.)

X JONES, by H. S. Keeler, (Ward Lock & Co.)

COME HOME AT LAST, by Jack Lindsay, (Ivor Nicholson and Watson), price 7s. 6d.

THE HUNTED, by John A. Lee, (T. Werner Laurie), price 7s. 6d.

THE CALF OF PAPER, by Sholem Asch, (Victor Gollancz), price 3s. 6d.

LIFE OF SORABJI SHAPURJI BENGALI, by N. S. Bengali, Bombay.

THE MEANS TO ADD BEAUTY AND HEALTH TO MAKE LIFE HAPPY (GUJ.) by Heerabai Tata, Bombay.

SEVEN—AN ESSAY IN CONFESSION, by Rom Landan, (Ivor Nicholson and Watson), price 10s. 6d.

PEDAGOGUE PIE, by D. F. P. Hiley, (Ivor Nicholson and Watson), price 2s. 6d.

WHAT WAS HIS CRIME? by (Victor Gollancz), price 6d.

TWO-GUN SHERIFF, by J. Allan Dunn, (Ivor Nicholson and Watson), price 7s. 6d.

SUSPICION WAS AROUSED by Alan Brock, (Ivor Nicholson and Watson), price 7s. 6d.

PAINTED POST LOW, by Tom Gunn, (Ivor Nicholson and Watson), price 7s. 6d.

GUN PLAY, by C. N. Buck, (Ivor Nicholson and Watson), price 7s. 6d.

SIX GUN RANCHER, by J. Allan Dunn (Ivor Nicholson and Watson), price 7s. 6d.

BEDROOM EYES, by Maurice Dekobra, (T. Werner Laurie), price 7s. 6d.

WHERE I THY BRIDGE, by Denise Robins, (Ivor Nicholson and Watson), price 7s. 6d.

CALAMITY COMES TO FLENTON, by Charles Aston, (Ivor Nicholson and Watson) price 7s. 6d.

INDRIYA VIDNYAN VA AROGYA SHASTRA (MAR.), by Dr. G. M. Bhat and Mrs Sudhabai Bhat, Poona, price Rs. 3.

TOUR ROUND THE WORLD WITHOUT MONEY, by R. N. Biswas, (D. N. Prasad, Calcutta), price Re. 1.

THE PARSI MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE ACT, by P. P. Balsara, Bombay.

HINDI GADYA GATHA (HINDI) by S. S. Avasthi (Saraswati Publishing House, Allahabad), price Re. 1 As 4.

SUGAM KAHANIAN (Hindi) (Master Baldeoprasad, Saugar), price As. 6.

MARYADA PURSHOTTAM RAM (Hindi), (Master Baldeoprasad, Saugar), price As. 12.

"A PILGRIMAGE TO AMARNATH"

We regret that the name of Mr. M. N. Bakshi, the writer of the article on "A Pilgrimage to Amarnath" which appeared in our issue of Sunday last, was inadvertently omitted by us.

SOME GUJERATI BOOKS

"KUMAR SAMBHAV," by Nagardas Amarji Pandya, Ahmedabad, Price As. 10.

Kalidas' Kumar Sambhav in Sanskrit is a well-known long poem. It is rather a difficult proposition to render it in Gujarati verse. But all the same Mr. Pandya has done so, and done it very well. The foot-notes render the whole composition easy and understandable. Mr. Rama Narayan Pathak's introduction is illuminating and tells us all we want to know about the original text.

K.

"HIRAK BARODA," by C. M. Doctor, Baroda, Price Rs. 1-12-0

"Hirak Baroda" means, "Baroda of the Diamond Jubilee". It is written in commemoration of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar's rule's Diamond Jubilee celebration and is a complete "Directory" of every matter relating to the State and H. H.'s family. It notes very fully the all-round progress witnessed by the State in the various branches of its administration during the last sixty years under H. H.'s able guidance. The information given in it is uptodate.

K.

"ABHNAN AJWATAN," by Lakshmanlal L. Mehta, Bombay, price As. 10.

"Light coming through clouds" consists of about 235 stanzas or pieces of poetry written by a rising young man, who has seen several phases of life. They are composed at different times during the last fifteen years of political unrest and, therefore, depicts the various moods which at various times invaded the writer. This is the first part and it has in it germs of a good promise in future.

K.

"SHRI BHAGVAD GITA," by Rajvaidya Jivram Kalidas Shastri, Gondal, Price Rs. 4.

Rajvaidya Jivram Shastri, in addition to being an expert Ayurvedic physician, is greatly interested n literature. He possesses a large collection of Sanskrit MSS, and amongst them is a handwritten copy of the Bhagvad Gita, written in Samvat year 1235, i.e. more than seven hundred years old. The Sanskrit text of this copy differs in many respects from the text of copies ordinarily used at present. For instance it contains twenty-one more Shlokas than those found generally in other Gitas and two hundred and fifty places in the text. There is variance of reading. Variants found in the MSS. copy are, it is claimed, more suited to the relative occasion than the current text. The sequence of the Shlokas is different also. The Vaidyaraj has, however, published his text in the order commonly followed at present to avoid confusion. He has translated and annotated the work in Gujarati pointing out the variance and its greater suitability. He has followed the "Siddhidatn Tippani" and "Chandra Ghanta Tika" both in Sanskrit. The present work is one more attempt in solving the riddle of the Gita. It is a fascinating subject and has attracted many master minds both in India as well as abroad. One wishes that the book should also be published in English.

ART NOTES AND EVENTS

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

Jawahar Makes A Note—Asks A Question—And, Appeals To Nation—To "Think Hard"—Cultural Slogans Screen—Political And Social Reaction—Congress Without Cultural Plank—Cannot Lead—"Cultural Ambassadors"—Busy With The Past—Unrelated To Present Poverty And Unemployment—Pictorial Education—Mr. Jepson Guides Camera thusiasts—New Camera Group.

Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru has written a long, unconventional and, as he says, 'rather scrappy' letter to Dr. Syad Mahmud about Hindi-Urdu national language controversy. This controversy had not 'excited' him. He regards it as an 'unreal' affair. So would others who have observed and analysed the narrow vision and range of the obsolete literary Parishads.

"Leaders" Frustrate Workers.

But the candid manner in which the Congress President has with an unbiased mind thought aloud has been a definite gain for national workers whose reconstructive efforts considered and planned 'in relation' to questions of rational poverty and unemployment have, not infrequently, been frustrated by 'leaders', Congressmen and cultural exponents alike, who have failed to notice, what every other wide-awake nation has noticed—the fundamental functions and relationships between political, social, art and cultural as well as economic postulates of national advancement.

An Illuminating Question.

The Congress President ends his letter with an illuminating question. The phenomenon is, he suggests, 'worth noting'. 'Why is it', he asked pointedly 'that wherever such so-called cultural and similar questions are put to, the front political reactionaries take the lead? Is not that a significant thing which ought to make us think hard?" This strangely significant phenomenon has been time and again, noticed in these columns and the question has been repeatedly asked here.

The First Congressman.

Perhaps, I am mistaken. Perhaps, I am not. But it seems to me that the Congress President has been the first and the only Congressman who has conspicuously noticed the phenomenon and openly expressed the question, the question which should have been obvious to any intelligent student of national affairs. Why was not this question formulated so clearly hitherto? For the simple reason that quite an appreciable number of the leading Congressmen are not eager to 'think hard' as the Congress President now wants them to do on the essential relationships between the political, social, economic, educational and cultural problems of national advancement.

Spectacular Slogans Build National Unrealities.

For them, these questions and problems are not the realities of national advancement. They are merely slogans, the spectacular noise which builds up many an 'unreal affair' in national life and public activity which

"Kajri" Dance of the Fellowship School, which will stage it again on the 15th this week.

Pundit Jawaharlal rightly deplores. The elementary political implications of education, art and cultural activities remained practically unnoticed by a great number of politicians who are, presumably, busy with more spectacular national activities. How is it that political reactionaries take the lead when cultural and similar questions are, asks the Congress President, put to the front?

No National Cultural Plank.

The answer is neither simple nor one-sided. No political party in the country, not excluding the Congress and its left wing Socialists, has hitherto considered it necessary—leave alone indispensable—to formulate or evolve a definite cultural plank—a national phenomenon glaringly conspicuous by its absence in the political postulates of all wide-awake modern nations.

The 'political reactionaries' whom the Congress President has pointedly mentioned are thus, directly and indirectly, aided and abetted by politicians of all shades and tints to 'take the lead.'

Some Instructive Examples.

In fact, I have noticed some of the leading Congressmen offering them encouragement and blessings. Whether Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru would like to believe it or not, there are in existence Congressmen who have refused to recognise the most elementary national implications and obvious national responsibilities of art, education and cultural activities.

Continued Perversion Of National Values.

I am saying nothing which an unbiased student of national affairs cannot observe, nothing which can not be discerned in the daily record of national events in the newspapers. The Punditji has only to observe and study the continued, systematic almost scientific perversion of values of Indian scholarship, art and culture in Indian schools, colleges and universities, museums, art and research institutes. These institutions remain unscrutinised by national workers and are left in the hands of "political reactionaries" who, in the circumstances, naturally, "take the lead". The Congress President would want national workers to think of cultural questions from the point of view and "in relation to" questions of national poverty and unemployment.

Our Unreal Congressmen.

Would it surprise him to know that one of the leading Congress champions of a common language remains uninterested in the instruction and employment of Indian artists but tacitly approves his right to advice them and lay down the final law for them on the strength of his inane and obsolete philosophy and his "beautiful prose!" Would it surprise him to know that all important, vital, strategetic points on the nation's cultural front have been of, set purpose, usurped and monopolised by alien art imperialists and interests? No whisper of protest has yet been uttered against this by any leading Congressmen.

Advice, No Employment.

Would it surprise him to know that at a recent convocation address at a national educational institution by a leading Congressman made no mention of the poverty of Indian artists forced on them by unemployment, forced on them by the employment of alien artists by unfair opportunities given to vested imperial interests' but elaborated platitudes of the great glories of the past that have remained dead and unmeaning to the present?

Film Receptions.

Would it surprise him to know that leading Congressmen encourage and bless the import of foreign 'educationals' films? Would it surprise him to know that they have time for film reception but no leisure to persuade Indian film producers to serve the nation with Indian educational pictures, to improve the conditions educational and economic, of Indian artists and operators in the Indian Studios? Finally, would it surprise him to know that a great number of the cultural ambassadors', 'swamis', and 'sadhus' patronised by imperialists that we export in return for the alien 'experts' we import are being lionised and banqueted by Congressmen?

Worth Significant Challenge.

Is it, in the circumstances, any wonder that when cultural questions assume front rank importance, political reactionaries take the lead? Is it any wonder that they take the lead we Congressmen force on them? Is it any wonder that we force along with it the national workers to accept, their lead? The wonder is that no radical, political party or leader has thought it worthwhile to challenge the cultural leadership of political reactionaries. I hope, therefore, that this anti-national phenomenon is regarded by the Congress President seriously not merely as 'worth-noting' but worth-fighting, as well, not merely as a 'significant thing' but also as a significant challenge.

Camera Club

Mr. I Ismail Janmahomed ought to be congratulated for the new camera club he has ventured to organise. The new camera group is, he has said meant to benefit the beginners. If the Club is well-responded to, the organisers are eager to provide all the requisite facilities for camera work. Study and practice by the beginners. A Club room, trade demonstrations and joint excursions are some of the salient features of the projected scheme of assistance to the camera beginners eager to be members of the group, affiliated to the Kodak Fellowship with a role of 40,000 members scattered all over the world. Such a group, if conducted with care, is bound to be of great practical help to the increasing number of camera enthusiasts.

Pictorial Education.

Mr S. Jepson's, of the "Illustrated Weekly of India" address at the New Era School was valuable. He spoke of the innumerable beauty spots, around Bombay which the camera enthusiast and traveller-student and educationist, might discover and enjoy. Picture-making tours are, as he suggested, as much educative and as valuable as physical culture, history and geography. For the simple reason that it makes all this more interesting, vivid, creative and effective.

"Lese Majeste" Charge Against Noted Jap Women

Former Chief Lady-in-Waiting To Empress Suspected Of "Impiety" Towards Royal House

Mrs. Haru Shimazu, former chief lady-in-waiting to Her Majesty the Empress, 59 years old, and three other ladies of respectable social standing have been caught in the meshes of law for complicity in pseudo-religious activity which involves disrespect for the Imperial House, according to a report appearing the "Japan Times."

The Special High Police Section of the Metropolitan Police Board, which had been actively at work for suppression of false-faced religions of a harmful nature, got wind of the fact that a group of women of respectable standing had been carrying on demagogy of a nature constituting impiety toward the Imperial Family, and so started a secret inquiry into the matter. In the meantime the name of Mrs. Shimazu, former maid of honour of Her Majesty the Empress, had been invoked in the demagogic activity and this activity was intensified.

"POLICE ARE SHOCKED"

Regarding the situation as very serious, the Metropolitan Police detained a woman named Tsune Tsunoda, 41, living with Major-General Satoshi Kayotsu (retired) in Sendagaya, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo, on August 12, and examined her. Her examination brought to light that Mrs. Mutsu Takahashi, 45, wife of Mr. Mamotsu Takahashi, former member of the House of Representatives, living in Kogai-cho, Azabu-ku, and Miss Shizufumi Tomita, 19, eldest daughter of Mr. Mitsugu Tomita, director of the Kokum Kyokai (literally Imperial precepts church), in Sendagaya, Shibuya-ku, and Mrs. Shimazu were the central figures of activity, the press report says.

Shocked by the revelation, the police started sudden activity. As, however, Mrs. Shimazu was once chief lady-in-waiting to Her Majesty the Empress, the police, acting in the name of Mr. Kaoru Ishida, Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police Board, took steps with the Imperial Household Department to obtain its understanding in the matter and summoned Mrs. Shimazu to the Aoyama Police Station for examination. Simultaneously with this, Mrs. Mutsu Takashashi was summoned to the Roppongi Police Station and Miss Shizufumi Tomita to the Harajuku Police Station. Several other persons are expected to be summoned as witnesses, it is reported.

A spokesman of the Metropolitan Police is responsible for the following infc ation.

The examination has elicited that Tsune Tsunda, the central figure in the present connection knew at Kamayama, Miye Prefecture, two years ago professedly throufh inspiration that there was present in Tokyo a great woman named Shimazu and came up to Tokyo at once and met her. Tsunoda was then told by Mrs. Shimazu that she, too, had had a presentiment of the visit of Tsunoda.

Their association started thus. They, with several others, had altars established in their homes, and at their meetings the question of the national constitution and other political matters were discussed. Their arguments involved disrespect for the Imperial House it is reported. Fearing lest their activity might have a disturbing effect on the public mind after the February 26 Incident, the police have taken the present step, the report says.

Mrs. Shimazu is the widow of the late Baron Nagamaru Shimazu, member of the House of Peers, and a branch of the Prince Shimazu family, formerly Daimyo of Satsuma.

CORONATION TOURS

(From A Correspondent)

From all reports 1937 will be a record-breaking year for tourists, and Tours of all descriptions and to suit all pockets are being extensively advertised in all parts of the world.

We can think of none, however, that has so great an appeal for the Indian public, as that organised by Messrs. Jeena & Company of Bombay, the only purely Indian firm of its kind in the world.

First in the field with this idea, they offer the public the most unique and ambitious tour it is possible to conceive. At a period when London and Paris will be the most congested and, therefore, the most expensive cities in the world, a whole month is actually spent between them. The principal cities of Europe have been selected with a view to affording the maximum of sightseeing with the minimum of discomfort. As they rightly point out "Days and not hours are spent in each city."

Luxury, comfort, leisure and economy are skilfully blended in their unique Tour of 1937, and if it is at all possible to single out any one feature it is that this Tourist party will be conducted, which means that the experienced and well travelled members of Jeena's Indian staff will be at the beck and call of every traveller right throughout the 97 days Tour. Therefore, people cannot do better than immediately apply to Messrs. Jeena & Company of Bombay.

Poultry Propaganda

Readers who know of the poor condition of Poultry in this country, appreciate the great work carried on by the ASIAN POULTRY INSTITUTE of 11, Connaught Road, POONA. Year after year a large quantity of pure-bred English Poultry, Eggs for Hatching and other articles of interest to the Farmers and Fanciers are freely distributed amongst those who take part in the propaganda work. According to the announcement, issued with the 1936 Propaganda Calendars and Poultry Photographs, the undermentioned 128 Numbers are published. Those who hold our Calendars for 1936 or Poultry Photographs for the same year, bearing any of these numbers, are requested to apply immediately for directions with regard to the procedure of obtaining Poultry, etc., delivery of which will be given at the Farm Premises at Poona. Kindly write clearly your name, address and Railway Station.

Nos. 51351, 42145, 61135, 57231, 43321, 71289, 50169, 44266, 47255, 46306, 47147, 48875, 48919, 43343, 49707, 59441, 59472; 57345, 57921, 55981, 56675, 56989, 56888, 53053, 53501, 55927, 47243 72398, 54359, 50951, 59555, 63336, 43570, 74002, 52752; 56243; 56928, 58691, 52500, 60202, 42199, 43402, 61191, 72602, 81003, 81562, 45809; 44955; 60014; 57647; 58424, 55966, 51691, 50075, 59532, 51119, 62310, 73491, 54945, 42235, 81154, 50738, 54749; 62515; 48170; 58999; 59743; 52933, 57183, 58392, 46491, 56012, 56454, 58755, 51535, 53879, 55188, 55555, 50000, 49761, 49869; 45753; 45862, 45513 45682, 47434, 47559, 44591, 44698, 46774, 46846, 48298, 48371, 48432, 49307, 45933, 44444, 44499, 47311; 46882, 46954, 44146, 44252, 42287, 42301, 42343, 42375, 42398; 42421, 42465, 42518, 42650, 42772, 43621, 43781, 43922, 44000, 63351; 63399; 63434; 64481; 65322, 65873, 66990, 67342, 69569, 78321, 79579.

Further details will be posted on receipt of stamp and address

Balloons, 14 Miles Up

Automatic Broadcasting Apparatus Reports Radiation There Is 60 Times That On Earth

The first successful flight of balloon-supported instruments into the stratosphere in the study of cosmic ray activity was effected on Sept. 5 by the Bartol Research Foundation of the Franklin Institute at Philadelphia.

Three hydrogen-filled balloons carrying automatic radio broadcasting apparatus ascended from Swarthmore to a height of fourteen miles. During the three-hour period of the flight the recording of signals on apparatus in the ground experimental station was continuous.

Dr. Thomas A. Johnson and A. A. McKenzie supervised the experiment, which is one of a series being conducted by the foundation in co-operation with the Carnegie Institution of Washington. They were enabled to make, for the first time, a complete record of cosmic ray activity by means of the balloons, other flights of which were limited in their results.

The two scientists reported that, throughout the flight, clear cosmic ray and barometric signals were received from the floating instruments by means of a robot broadcasting apparatus.

From the signals received in the laboratory, they were enabled to determine that the radiation fourteen miles up was about eighty times as intense as is the case on the ground.

The balloons used in to-day's experiment were five feet in diameter, equipped with automatic valves to release the gas when they attained a diameter of thirteen feet. This would let them float slowly to the earth and insure the safety of the instruments.

At the height of the ascent the balloons drifted away. Early in their rise their course was southward at a rate of about fifty miles an hour. No word had been received to-night of their whereabouts.

Among the instruments carried by the balloons were a cosmic ray recorder, a barometer, batteries and radio transmitters to send the necessary short-wave signals to the laboratories, where they were recorded on motion-picture films. Exclusive of the balloons, the apparatus weighed ten pounds.

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Sports Jottings From Here And There

The Inquest On England Tour Begins

(By J. C. MAITRA).

Since the All-India Cricket Team returned from England last week, the atmosphere in Bombay's Sporting Circles has been thick with all kinds of rumours. Immediately on their arrival, Sir John Beaumont the Chairman of the Inquiry Committee, called the members of the team in batches at his residence and held a preliminary inquiry. As it was done in "Camera", it has given rise so many an interesting tale. It is reported that all the players have been asked to submit written statements which will be placed before the full Committee next week. Further oral evidence may be taken later on, if the Committee deems if necessary. Meanwhile, Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan has tendered his resignation from the Committee owing to his official duties in the Punjab. I suppose the President of the Board of of Control will have to appoint a substitute in his place. And I can not think of a better person than K. S. Duleepsinhji to fill up the vacancy. Will the Nawab of Bhopal persuade him to accept the position? Though unpleasant and onerous the task is I hope "Duleep" will lend his services for the sake of Indian cricket.

SQUARE DEAL.

Now that all the affairs in connection with the tour are under investigation and, therefore, "sub-judice," I do not wish to probe in the dark and bring to light the details of the various points that have been the subject-matter of the inquiry. I trust that the chairman as one of the highest jurists in the land will see to it that every point raised is inquired into and discussed in a dispassionate manner and every member of the team gets a square deal. Since the 1932 tour, there has been plenty of mud slinging both in public and in private against somebody or other connected with All-India Cricket. Owing to the weakness or inertia of the Board of Control, discipline has been undermined in the ranks beyond measure. Definite charges of disloyalty and insubordination were made against certain players during the last M.C.C. and Australian visits which have been either shelved or glossed over by the Powers-that-be. Then there were various allegations made against the All-India Selection Committee which have so far remained unanswered. There has been a veritable Augean stable created in Indian cricket which needs to be cleaned up at once.

BORI BUNDER'S ANXIETY.

The Inquiry Committee having no restricted terms of reference can very well investigate these charges in addition to the causes of the failure of the last England tour. In truth, this has to be done in the best interests of Indian cricket and cricketers. But Bori Bunder, according to its past traditions, is unwilling to wash dirty linen for the sake of peace. I believe she is prepared to gulp down all the dirt herself if it be a question of protecting patrons and protegees thereby. The old lady is up in arms against the Nationalist Press for trying to bring the culprits to book, and to cleanse the sporting field for all time. She supports blindly the desire of the Maharaj Kumar to keep mum over the whole business. In 'righteous indignation,' she accuses a section of the Press—that is, of course, the whole of the Nationalist Press—of making unsporting attacks against the princely Captain and the British army manager.

"SPECIAL LAUNDRY."

The trouble is this that the interest of Bori Bunder is not the interest of the country. Nor could she feel the humiliation of the dissentions and defeats which the tourists have brought upon this country asmuch as the Indians do. If we are to avoid a repetition of these unseemly wrangles and hopeless mismanagement in future, we must open a special laundry, if necessary, as Bori Bunder threatens and wash the dirty linen in public. We cannot—and must not—allow dirt to remain in any field—least of all in the sporting field. If thereby we excite the wrath of some people we cannot help it—nor should we mind it. If we cannot keep it clean, it would be much better to give up sport altogether. Sport and dirt can never go together.

"VIZZY'S" IRRESPONSIBILITY.

"Vizzy", on his return to India, told the newspapermen that in view of the inquiry, he had nothing to say to them. Then he gave a special interview to Bori Bunder declaiming all criticisms against the leadership and management of the tour. He characterised the appointment of the Committee as unprecedented in the annals of sport. Laying the blame at the doors of the bad weather, injuries to some of the players, and absence of Amar Singh and Dilawar Hussain from most of the matches, he tried to extricate himself from the responsibility of the failure of the tour. As I have said above I do not wish to go into the merits of the question which is "sub-judice". But I can not refrain from pointing out the irresponsibility of the Indian Captain in issuing a statement of this kind when his own conduct in the affair is under investigation. The public will have ample time to judge him and his colleagues and their actions when the proper time comes. Until then he had no business to open his mouth in public. By taking shelter under the hospitable wings of the Anglo-Indian press, he has clearly shown himself to be against Indian feelings and sentiments. Whatever sympathy he might have evoked for his shortcomings and failures he has forfeited it by his attitude.

LEAKAGE OF EVIDENCE.

We are glad to learn that the chairman of the Inquiry Committee has given an assurance to all the members of the team that whatever they said before him or the Committee would never leak out. This protection is necessary for them. There was a fear in the minds of several of them that if they told the truth they might lose their job. I hope they will now give all the facts to the Committee without reservation and help them to arrive at the right conclusion. By the way, it would be interesting to know the name of the person who gave to Bori Bunder the story of a player who tried to borrow some money from the Maharaj Kumar to clear off his debts before the team's departure for England. I fail to notice in this incident, any reason for the tourists' failure in England. Then there is the publication of the facsimile letter signed by "C. K.", Wazir Ali and Jai showing their confidence in the Captain. It is apparent that "Vizzy" will leave no stone unturned to prove his own innocence and the guilt of his mates. Nonetheless, he is in honour bound to stop his propaganda through the Anglo-Indian Press during the pendency of the inquiry. Sir John should pull him up at once.

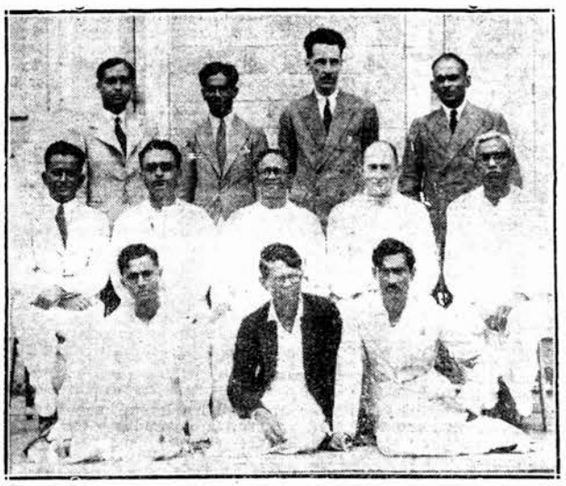
PATAUDI'S ADVICE.

There was another notable arrival from England recently in the person of the Nawab of Pataudi. In an interview to the press he told the world how Indian cricket could be improved. After the immense harm he had done to it as an All-India Selector, one thought that he would be wiser and keep his lips sealed for all time. But when he saw the reporters around him, he read a homily to them for the edification of the cricketing public in India. He conveniently forgot or omitted to tell them what part he had played in creating the mess in Indian cricket last year. The only admission he made was that he took no interest in the doings of the team in whose composition he had a large hand and did not even try to patch up their differences of which he heard a good deal while he was in England!

THE COMMITTEE'S TASK.

It is a pity that the Nayudu brothers, especially the Major, will not be here to give evidence before the Inquiry Committee. "C. K." would have produced plenty of materials to show the wire-pullings by interested parties to the detriment of Indian cricket during the last few years. However, I have every hope that all the important facts will be placed before the committee so that they may be able to spot the weak or diseased parts in our cricket fabric and point out the way to remove them. They will have to find out whether it is money and social standing, or communalism and personal jealousy that has been the cause of intrigue and indiscipline in our ranks. It will be their business to point out the parties who introduce or encourage such harmful factors in the body of our sport. If the Inquiry Committee can do this much they will have served their purpose faithfully and well and they will earn the gratitude of all lovers of Indian cricket.

INDIAN FOOTBALL LEAGUE COUNCIL



Back row (from left to right): M. C. Gupta, K. P. Shankarlingam, F. C. Lewis and P. A. Lewis.
Middle row: A. K. Das Gupta (Hon. Secretary), Prof. D. Ghosh (Vice-President), J. C. Maitra (President), D. Moir (Vice-President) and S. C. Mukherjee (Hon. Treasurer).
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On Parliamentary Oratory

By N. J.

In his farewell address to the Bombay Legislative Council, Lord Brabourne complained against the occasional long speeches of honourable members. As if to justify this remark we have had during the last week a final burst of speechifying, which has considerably prolonged the session, and commensurately taxed the people of this Presidency. We ought, however, to suffer those rigmaroles in patience, considering that many of the members will have probably no further opportunity of exercising their vocal chords in the benign, if somewhat, soparophic atmosphere of the Council Hall. Those speeches are literally going to be the swan-songs of many of them.

* * * *

Non-Stop Records

Lord Brabourne's remark, however, is only relatively true. For, however boring Bombay's legislators might have often been, none of them has reached anywhere near the championship mark. Two or three hours at the most has been the outside limit of their speeches. That they have felt terribly longer than what the hands of the clock connoted is another matter. Even the Legislative Assembly has far more respectable records in this field. Though authoritative statistics are not available on this subject, Pandit Malaviya probably holds the palm in non-stop eloquence, closely followed by Sir Nripen Sircar, who once enviously referred to the veteran Pandit's oratorical exploits, and Mr. Satyamurti.

* * * *

At A Discount

Long-wided speechifying is very much at a discount in present times. The increased tempo of modern civilisation militates against those leisurely methods of a bygone age. No more are the days when a Palmerstone can occupy the floor of the House between the dusk of one summer day and the dawn of another for his classic speeches on foreign affairs. The great art of parliamentary circumlocution has verily fallen upon evil times. The device of Closure first necessitated by the obstructionist tactics of the Irish Home Rulers has put an effective check upon rambling oratory. The noble Peers, however, yet seem free to exercise their tongues and lungs as long as they like. The only motion that can be made in the Upper House at all analogous to closure is that "the noble lord be no longer heard!" Needless to add such a proposition is very rarely moved.

* * * *

Caustic Comment

That even now complaints are frequently heard against long speeches is less a tribute to their length than an indication of the modern tendency to be more and more brief. The present Speaker of the House of Commons, before occupying his august chair, specially appealed to the members to be terse and to the point.

His protest against the flights of verbosity, however, sounds very, very mild compared with the caustic comment once made by George III upon the enormous length to which speeches in Parliament were being then spun. "It seems wonderful," wrote George "that fatigue does not incline gentlemen to compress their ideas to a shorter space, which must ever be more agreeable and useful to the auditors, and not less useful and not less advantageous to the dispatch of business."

* * * *

Paradise

The American legislatures, however, yet provide a paradise for long-distance lecturers and philibusterers. Orations starting with the agenda proper, and ending half-a-dozen hours after, with Einstein's theory of relativity, are not very uncommon in the United States. The late and greatly lamented Huey Long achieved the distinction, only a few months before his tragic death, of haranguing the Senate for fifteen hours and thirty-two minutes on the Emergency N. R. A. resolution. While at it, he sustained his failing strength and voice by sipping water, and occasionally munching a piece of chocolate. He had to retire after his Marathon solo almost dumb, bedraggled—and defeated, for he yet remained a long way from the record set by Senator La Follete, who spoke for eighteen hours in 1908.

* * * *

Orator's Epitaph

No epitaph has sounded more apt than the following 'orators's epitaph,' composed by the celebrated Brougham:

"Here, reader, turn your weeping eyes;
"My fate a moral teaches;
"The ark in which my body lies
"Would not contain one-half my speeches.

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A PAGE ABOUT WOMEN

WOMAN ARTIST TO REDECORATE BUCKINGHAM PLACE

King Edward has entrusted to a friend, Lady Mendl, the former Elsie De Wolfe, of New York the task of redecorating the rooms in Buckingham Palace for his own use.

The Belgian suite on the ground floor of the palace is to be used as offices for the King, while the personal apartments of the late King George and of Queen Mary on the second floor are to be stripped of their old-fashioned decorations and be made more suitable for the modern monarch. One of them was the room in which King George transacted State business. Lady Mendl is the wife of Sir Charles Mendl, Press attache of the British Embassy in Paris. She was one of the first society women in New York to take up interior decorating as a profession. Recently she decorated the King's country home, Fort Belvedere, near Sunningdale, also Elliott's villa at Cannes where the King had intended to spend his vacation.

NEW STYLE BEAUTY CONTEST

The annual fair at Brampton (Ontario) is to have a beauty contest, but the contesents will not know that they are under the critical eyes of a judge. Instead of mincing before a crowd in bathing suits the contestants, consisting of all the girls and women on the grounds, will just walk about and act naturally, for there will be no entry fee. The identity of the judges will not be known.

To get the best effect, a patterned carpet should be laid with the pile facing the light. If the carpet is plain, the pile should go to the other way so that spots and worn-down places do not show up so plainly.

Sew through a piece of blotting paper after oiling the sewing machine. This will prevent soiling of material by surplus oil.

The second annual social gathering of the Stri Sevika Sangh, Poona, was held on 2nd inst. with Mrs. Safia Khan (3rd from left, with bouquet in hand) in the Chair.

BRITISH MOTHERS OPPOSE BABY SHOW

"Not In Best Interest Of Either Babies Or Mothers"

Are baby shows "inhuman" or are they "one of the best means we have of improving the race"?

These two opinions show how widely divergent are the views in medical and infant welfare circles on the merits or otherwise of baby shows, says the "News Chronicle."

The question has been brought into the limelight by the Croydon Mothers and Infants Welfare Association which has declined to have anything to do with the National Baby Show at the Crystal Palace on September 19 on grounds that baby shows:

Cause jealousy and discontent among mothers:

Upset the babies which have to travel long distances in public vehicles;

Provide unhealthy conditions in the crowding together of large numbers of babies.

"NOT A TRUE TEST."

This is what the experts say:

Lady Rhys Williams: I agree with the Croydon mothers. There is nothing more frightful than the sight of whole rows of undressed babies being weighed, pinched and prodded. Such exhibitions are not in the best interests of the babies or the mothers.

Dr. Eric Pritchard.—Baby shows run under proper medical supervision with scientific score cards and under the rules of the National Baby Week Council provide a great incentive and encouragement to mothers.

Miss Mabel Liddiard (of the Mothercraft Training Society): We do not approve of baby shows. They are rarely fair or properly judged and they offer a temptation to mothers to fatten their babies like prize cattle.

The Matron of the Chelsea Babies' Club: In all the infant welfare centres in which I have worked the opinion of the medical staff has been against baby shows.

Mr. A. E. Fruitnight, organiser of the National Baby Show (which has no connection with the National Baby Week Council) says that he hopes the show at the Crystal Palace this month will settle the dispute once and for all.

Never buy anything because it pleases you without thinking how it will fit in with what you have.

IF HITLER EVER MARRIES

His Choice May Be Half-Jewish Girl Reni Riefenstahl

Strange as it may seem, the woman most powerful in the present anti-Semitic Nazi regime is half Jewish. She is Reni Reifenstahl, and has the approval of the Fuehrer, says a writer in the "New York Times".

Miss Riefenstahl is a blonde and extremely good-looking. She started out as a film actress and now at the age of twenty-five finds herself with complete jurisdiction over everything that has to do with cameras in Naziland.

During the recent Olympics she had complete charge of all photography of the games and all the pictures snapped in the stadium were taken under her direction. At present she is turning out Nazi propaganda pictures which will attempt to prove that the black Swastika world is the best of all possible worlds.

Before the Nazi regime started she made a success in the film called "S.O.S. Iceberg" and another called "Blue Light". Both of these pictures were produced under the liberal regime.

It turns out that she not only is a leader in "movies", but that she meddles in politics as well.

On March 25th of this year, Lord Crambourne, Edgar L. Granville, parliamentary secretaries to Anthony Eden, and Sir John Simon of England had to sit in a long session with the blonde charmer before they were permitted to see the all-highest Hitler.

There have been many indications that Hitler will never marry. Such discussions are prohibited in the German papers, which can merely print what the Government permits. However, on the border States, newspapers speculate. If Der Fuehrer were to marry Rani Reifenstahl would be Mrs Hitler, they think.

LESSON IN MANNERS

Wife Shoots At Husband For Uncomplimentary Remark

Four shots rang out in the lobby of a south side Chicago hotel. The police arrived and learned, they said, that Mrs. Mary Anderson, 36-year-old bride of two weeks, had fired them at her husband, Harry, 42. The shots missed.

The police said she explained he told her Miss Pearl Le Grande, 28, whom he knew before he was married was more beautiful than his wife.

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OUR SHORT STORY

THE RAVELLED SKEIN

By S. R. DADACHANJI

Rameshwar Rao, M.A., Bar.-at-Law, sat at his office-desk puffing at a cigar—a practice customary with him when anything untoward perplexed the shrewd brain behind the unusually broad forehead. The latter, at the moment, was puckered into an anxious frown. On the desk was spread the late edition of "The Whirl of The World". The lawyer's nose was buried deep into it, while his keen eyes scanned eagerly the facts of what he felt would be the season's most sensational murder-case.

Indira, the Star performer and uncrowned Queen of the Parbati Cinetone Studios, had been found murdered in her dressing-room during a lull in the shooting of her current picture, "The Unfaithful Heart." At the familiar cry of "Calling Miss Dani on the set, Miss Dani," the door had been flung open, and Gopal Ramchandra, a "featured" player had rushed out, lips blanched, eyes scared, crying out like one demented "She's been strangled!—Oh my God, she's-she's d-dead!"

"Prop" boys, Camera-men, and electricians, had precipitated to the scene. Alas it was only too true.—There lay the Great Indira stretched on the floor, lifeless, cold. No more would her lovely face gaze from the Silver Screen, sending a thrill of supreme delight through the hearts of her admiring "fans." She had been the most glittering Star in the movie firmament, and now at the height of her brilliant career, a piece of white cloth—a handkerchief in fact—cruelly tied round her exquisite dove-like throat, had driven the breath from her slim young frame, but a moment ago palpitant with the human emotions of love and hate. In a corner of that same treacherous handkerchief, were the initials G. R. The one person on the Studio rolls, whose name bore these initials, was Gopal Ramchandra, the featured player, who was known to be one of Indira's most ardent and persistent suitors. The long and the short of it was that the young player was apprehended. And there the matter rested, till the case should be brought up for hearing in a Law court.

The lawyer was so absorbed in his reading, he did not notice the door open, and a man steal in. In the newcomer's eyes was a hunted look as of one doomed. His face, disfigured by a few day's growth of stubble, wore a sullen scowl. The lines which seemed cut into his forehead, belied his youthful years, they bore ample testimony to a life of dissipation.

Stealthily he advanced, looking furtively round at intervals as though he were being pursued. He stopped in the middle of the room, and when he opened his lips, a hoarse voice came forth from them.

"I am the murderer," he cried, "not the actor; it's our initials that have got us mixed up-luckily for me."

Startled, Rameshwar Rao jumped to his feet.

"I killed Indira," went on the fugitive, "do you hear, Ram?"

A cry escaped the lawyer's lips, the words fell on his shocked ears. Unbelieving, he looked at the man before him, his own brother, a self-acknowledged criminal!

"If I'm discovered, you must defend me," demanded the murderer pointing a trembling finger at the newspaper.

The lawyer composed himself. He was no longer Rameshwar Rao the man, brother to the fugitive, but Rameshwar Rao the barrister who prided himself on his self-imposed code of defending none but the innocent, no matter at what cost to his financial status. Collecting his thoughts, he said.

"I am sorry you've sunk so low, Govind. My heart goes out in sympathy to Savitri your "fiancee." As to defending you in the event of your capture, if you were the least bit interested in my career, you'd know I never defend a guilty man."

"But Ram, I'm your brother—blood's thicker than water y'know," burst out the unfortunate young man.

Rameshwar smiled as he recollected how little the tie of brotherhood had hitherto been regarded by the scapegrace.

"If," he explained, "I looked upon you merely in the light of a brother, I'd be bound by all the rules of justice, though perhaps not of humanity, to give you up—"

"You won't betray me?" interrupted Govind.

"That's what I was coming to. Considering you as a client, I could not betray your confidence, even supposing I wished to. In the capacity of a legal adviser, whatever you tell me, I must regard as sacred, and to no man may I repeat it outside of these four walls. Such is the rule of my profession."

He tossed back his head proudly as he uttered the last words.

"So you refuse to stand by me"? questioned the fugitive.

"I refuse to send an innocent man to the gallows, which might be a likely occurrence if I appeared on your behalf."

The lips of the guilty man curled into a bitter smile.

"Savitri's refusal is still rankling in your bosom, eh"? he sneered. "As for Indira, she deserved the death I gave her for her infidelity to me in deciding to marry that actor bloke."

It required all Rameshwar's self-control to let his brother's raillery go unpunished. On second thought he felt less anger than contempt for the man who one moment solicited his aid, and the next had recourse to sarcasm. Who but a thoroughly bad lot, would speak heartlessly of a woman he had once loved, or thought he loved, and who but the worst type of scoundrel would soil his hands with blood? Fancy calling the poor dead woman unfaithful, when Govind himself was guilty of the same fault to Savitri, the girl they had both loved, but who had chosen the more attractive though "gutless" brother.

With a contemptuous glance at the ne'er-do-weel, who had been luckier, though not more loyal, in love, the lawyer turned away. He remained in that position till the fugitive had left the room.

A few days later an elderly woman was ushered into the lawyer's office. Her bent figure and iron-grey hair, showed that life had dealt with her none too kindly. In spite of her ragged clothes, however, something about her commanded respect. Perhaps it was the light of a great sacrifice that shone in her eyes. Rameshwar Rao politely offered her a chair which she took with a grateful but tremulous and intensely sad smile.

"What can I do for you,"? asked the barrister.

"I—want you to appear in court for my son whom they've arrested for the murder of Indira, the actress. They tell me you're the one man capable of saving him."

The wistful appeal in her eyes went to Rameshwar Rao's heart. But under the circumstance it was not in his power to grant her request.

"But my son's innocent. We can furnish an alibi Sir, you must not refuse to help us. We've got money. I've scraped and saved enough to pay you. If what we already have, won't do, we'll pay more in instalments."

With a hand that shook, she produced a wad of notes from her shabby hand-bag

Rameshwar was moved beyond words. He would have loved to take up the case, but there was the code of his profession which forbade his doing so, having as he did, a full knowledge of the murderer's identity.

"I'm sorry," he said, "I am unable to come to your assistance. It isn't a question of money though."

Then fervently she poured into his ear the sorrowful tale of her sordid life, hoping thereby to melt his heart. It was the old old story of a great but unwise love, of desertion, and the woman's inevitable end as a Lady of the Shadows, who walked the streets by night. "I did it for my child," she explained, "and not for one moment have I regretted any part of it, for, dear Sir, he is a good and

(Continued On Page 56)

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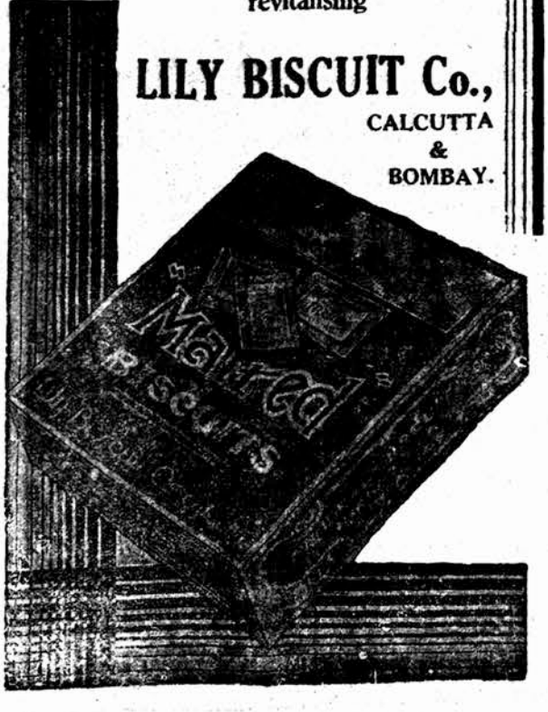


End Of Palestine Strike?

Arab Rulers' Joint Appeal

Proclamation In Omar's Mosque

Reliance On British Goodwill To Be Urged

JERUSALEM, Oct. 10.

It is now expected that the Arab strike will be called off, on 12th October, following publication of a joint appeal by Arab Rulers.

SEPARATE APPEALS

It is reliably understood that the text of the appeal will be issued separately, and each Ruler will express deep concern at the present conditions in Palestine, and call upon Arabs to restore peace and end bloodshed, relying upon the goodwill of the British Government, which has already declared that justice will prevail.

It is expected that the appeal will be proclaimed within the Mosque of Omar, in the presence of thousands of Muslims attending services in commemoration of the Prophet Mahomed's miraculous Ascent to Heaven, on the famous steed Buraq.

MAJORITY TO OBEY?

Arab leaders express the opinion that a majority of the Arabs will obey the Ruler's appeal, but a small minority attracted by the prospect of adventure may continue to roam the countryside.—Reuter.

JOINT CONFERENCE ACCEPT RULERS' APPEAL

JERUSALEM, Oct. 9.

The joint conference between the first group of Arab National Committees and the Higher Arab Committee to-day unanimously accepted the proposed Arab Rulers' appeal in connection with the termination of the Strike.

The text of the appeal, togther with the manifesto, will be issued following further conferences with three other groups of national delegates.—Reuter.

ARAB MAYOR'S ORDEAL

LONDON, Sept. 29.

A telegram appearing in "The Times" of to-day from its special correspondent in Jerusalem gives the first news of a rather strange incident associated with the new military tactics being adopted in Palestine.

The Arab Mayor of the town of Nablus was "invited" by a general officer to spend the night on a roof-top to see how the military dealt with snipers, but the character of the "invitation" and the ordeal to which he was subjected have not been appreciated. The story as told by "The Times" is as follows:—

"Telegrams of protest are being received by the Government from Arab National Committees in towns and villages protesting against the action of Brigadier Evetts of the 16th Brigade, in inviting Suleiman Bey Touqan, the Mayor of Nablus, to join him on the roof of the hotel which accommodates his headquarters in order to witness the reply of the troops to the snipers who were firing at the town. The Mayor, who was provided with bed and blankets, is said to have had to remain by a machine-gun, although protected by a parapet, until morning. Soon after he had appeared on the roof, the sniping stopped. Great indignation is expressed by the Arabs at this treatment of the Mayor."

One British Constable And Two Arabs Killed South Of Hebron

JERUSALEM, Oct. 10.

One British constable and three privates of the Cameronians were wounded and two Arabs killed in a battle south of Hebron yesterday evening.

A British constable was accidentally killed and another was injured in a lorry crash in Jaffa.—Reuter.

STRIKE TO BE CALLED OF

JERUSALEM, Oct. 10.

The Arab Higher Committee has decided to call off the Palestine strike on Monday morning.—Reuter.

S. A. DELEGATION LEAVES IMPERIAL CITY

NEW DELHI, Oct. 10.

After two days' stay in Delhi, the South African Delegation, is leaving for Agra, to-night, by a special train. They spent this morning driving through New Delhi, visiting the War Memorial, the Viceregal Lodge and the Assembly Chamber. They also paid a brief visit to the New Delhi Municipality.

ENTERTAINED.

Khan Saheb Haji Rashid Ahmed entertained the Delegation at a Luncheon at which Kunwar Sir Jagdish Prasad and Lady Maharajsingh were also present. In the afternoon the Delegation visited the Kutab Minar.—A. P.

Duce In Deadly Earnest!

Extra Hours For Armament Workers, And Creation Of New Aerodromes And Factories!!

ROME, Oct. 10.

The Cabinet reviewed the position of the armed forces, and decided, owing to urgent need of certain supplies, to increase the hours of armament workers for the air force and the navy to 60, weekly, besides the creation of new aerodromes in Po Valley, Adriatic and Tuscan coasts, Sardinia and Sicily.

It is stated that the output of aeroplanes is satisfactory, but hitherto insufficient to meet the existing plans. Therefore, large new factories will be exclusively devoted to the output of aeroplane engines. The number of air force cadets will be doubled during the year, and the personnel of the navy be increased to 60,000 men. The Cabinet considered that the nation's military preparation is as a whole being intensified with excellent results. Reuter.

HINDU MAHASABHA AND MALAVIYA

Fate Of No Confidence Motion In Working Committee

NEW DELHI, Oct. 10.

What amounted to a no-confidence motion against Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, President of the Hindu Mahasabha for his commitment regarding the forthcoming elections without consulting the Hindu Mahasabha, was moved at to-day's meeting of the Working Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha, but majority of the members felt it improper to censure the conduct of the outgoing President whose term expires after a week.

The meeting, however, authorised the Provincial Hindu Sabhas running the elections to safeguard the Hindu interests and oppose the Communal Award.

The meeting further passed a resolution dissolving the Sub-Committee appointed for controlling the elections, by the Working Committee of the U. P. Hindu Sabha and recognised the old Provincial Hindu Sabha as a constitutionally established body.

The Hindu Mahasabha Office will be shifted to Lahore on October 18.

Besides Bhai Parmanand who presided over the meeting, Mr. Padamraj Jain, Mr. Gauri Shankar, Mr. Narain Dutt, Mr. Narendranath Dutt, Mr. Ganesh Savarkar, Mr. Jyoti Shanker Dixit, Mr. Dewanchand Sharma and others attended.—United Press.

JEAN BATTEN ON EVE OF LAST LAP

KOEPONG, Oct. 10.

Jean Batten has arrived.

She will next take off to Port Darwin. This will be the last lap over the dreaded Timor Sea.—Reuter.

RAMBANG (Java), October 10.

Miss Jean Batten arrived and left for Koepang in Timor Island.—Reuter.

DR. MOONJE ILL

NAGPUR, Oct. 10.

Dr. B. S. Moonje is still confined to bed suffering from acute asthma. He finds it difficult to breathe freely. In view of his illness, his Punjab tour has been cancelled.—United Press.

STARHEMBERG LEAVES AUSTRIA

VIENNA, Oct. 10

Prince Starhemberg left the country at midday. Great secrecy is maintained regarding his destination.—Reuter.

Stop Press

ITALIAN AIR COUNCIL

ROME, Oct. 10.

A new decree has been issued creating a consultative Air Council composed of high officers, scientists, industrialists and air experts. Its function will be to make recommendations regarding equipment, personal and organisation of the air force. The estimated cost of the new aerodromes is over 15 million sterling.—Reuter.

FRENCH SOCIALISTS CHARGED

PARIS, Oct. 10.

De Larocque and five other leading members of the French Social Party have been formally charged with reconstituting a League dissolved by law and inciting a mob to gather. The Fascist Croix de Feu of which Dr. Larocque is the leader, was dissloved some time ago.—Reuter.

PORTRAIT OF LATE DESHBANDHU DAS.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 10.

Following discussion between the Commissioner, Burdwan Division, and the Chairman, Howrah Municipality this morning, the screen covering the portrait of the late C. R. Das in the Town Hall, was removed and the Durbar will be held following rearrangement of seats.—A. P.

JAWAHARLAL AT VELLORE

VELLORE, October 10.

After visiting Conjeevaram, Cheyyar and Arni, Pandit Jawaharlal arrived at Vellore, last evening, and was given a striking reception. Besides the Municipal address, the Pandit received numerous other addresses at the Gandhi Maidan, where he addressed a huge gathering.

The Pandit said that two problems, socialism and independence, were a natural growth from the present soil of the country. The most important problem, to-day, in India was to build an anti-imperialistic front, and obviously the basis for that front was the Congress.

Referring to the Hindu-Muslim problem, the Pandit said that problem always seemed to him a bogus problem and an extraordinarily futile problem which in reality was no problem. The right way to deal with the communal bogey, he said, was firstly to fight for independence, and thus remove the causes which gave rise to communal questions, secondly, solve the problem of unemployment, thereby showing that Hindus and Muslims had common interests.—A.P.

Rebel Claims Disputed

Grim Battle Rages At Oviedo Involving Heavy Losses

LONDON, October 9.

The rebels continue close in round Madrid, but their claims of having severed the capital's rail communications by the capture of Siguenza and bombing of the Madrid-Aranjuez railway is disputed by Madrid.

It is declared that the line to Aranjuez is repaired and traffic is resumed.

A grim battle raging at Oviedo, where the Austrian miners penetrated the city in an attempt to overcome the rebel garrison. Many buildings are said to have been set fire to, involving heavy losses.

Government claims that it has routed 800 insurgent troops near Grullos who are 'en route' to relieve Oviedo.

Government also claims to have defeated 4,000 rebels in the Bujaraloz sector on the Aragon front.

The rebels claim to have occupied Almarox, a terminus of the railway from Madrid, via Naval Carnero and also heavily bombed Malaga, Alicante and Barcelona.—Reuter.

REBEL ADVANCE CHECKED

MALAGA, Oct. 10.

Government claim that a vigorous counter-attack has stemmed the insurgent advance north of Malaga Province, and that 80 insurgents have been killed and 30 taken prisoner. Insurgent aeroplanes flew over Malaga and dropped bombs.—Reuter.

ROME Oct. 9

Allegation that the Italians assisted the capture of Ibiza is officially denied.

TESTIMONIAL MATCH AT SYDNEY

SYDNEY, October 10.

In the four-day cricket Testimonial Match for former Australian Test players, Gregrey and Bardsley which commenced yesterday.

Richardson's eleven had scored 385, (Oldfield 78, Ward 7 for 127). Bradman's Eleven scored 395. Bradman played scintilating cricket, scored 212 in 202 minutes, which included two sixes and 26 fours. 149 and 177 were scored for the fifth and sixth Partnerships respectively, (Obrien 85, McCilvray 42. Grimmett four for 146, Oreillay four for 96.—Reuter.

LEAGUE REPORTS ADOPTED

GENEVA, Oct. 10.

The League Assembly in the morning adopted a series of reports of various Committees including the Committee, considering the revision of the Covenant which will be convened on December 7.—Reuter.

FORM LINK WITH HINDUS ABROAD

LAHORE, Oct. 8.

The Secretary of the Hindu Union Nairobi (Africa) has addressed a letter to the General Secretary of the Reception Committee of the ensuing Hindu Mahasabha session, suggesting that a bureau should be established under the Hindu Mahasabha, which should bring together the Hindus living in different foreign countries and colonies and link them with the All-India Hindu Mahasabha. The suggestion will be considered at the Hindu Mahasabha session.—United Press.

Grandi Seeks To Pooh-Pooh Charges Of Neutrality Violation

But Madrid Makes Significant Allegation Of Fascist Duplicity

The Spanish Non-Intervention Committee met in London in a tense atmosphere. A Communique states there is common agreement that it is imperative, in general interest, that the complaints received should be subjected to the most searching examination with the greatest possible speed.

The Italian and German representatives hurled polemics at the Soviet calculated to minimise her charge of violation of the Non-Intervention agreement against the two countries.

Signor Grandi, Mussolini's mouth-piece, declared that the Russian statements had been circulated for propaganda purposes.

Germany, following in Fascist footsteps, echoed the same statement.

In the meanwhile, the allegation that disguised Italian soldiers formed the bulk of the Spanish insurgent expedition from Majorca which had recently captured the island of Ibiza, is made in a communication received by the Spanish Embassy in London.

It is significantly pointed out that the Italian troops were transported to a Spanish steamer with the Italian flag painted on its side.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

After sitting for 6½ hours the Non-Intervention Committee rose at 9 p.m. A *Communique* states that there is common agreement that it is imperative, in the general interest, that the complaints received should be subjected to the most searching examination with the greatest possible speed.

Portugal Walks Out

The Portuguese delegate did not attend the afternoon sitting at which, it is understood, Signor Grandi violently attacked Russia, alleging that the Russian statements had been circulated for propaganda purposes.

The Portuguese representative expressed his inability to participate in the discussion without instructions from his Government, to whom he had communicated the document, after which he left the meeting.

The Italian Ambassador informed the Committee that the Italian Government declined to accept any responsibility for any results which might follow in the event of the Non-Intervention Agreement being annulled by unilateral decision of one of the adhering states.

The German Representative took the view that the Russian communication was outside the competence of the Committee and was purely a political move.

The Soviet representative repudiated the allegations of the Italian representative and insisted on the need for adoption of measures to stop violations of the agreement.

It is understood that the Committee has decided that Lord Plymouth should approach the Portuguese Government with a view to securing return of the Portuguese delegate.

SIGNIFICANT CHARGE

LONDON Oct 9

An allegation that disguised Italian soldiers formed the bulk of the Spanish insurgent expedition from Majorca, which had recently captured the island of Ibiza, is made in a communication which it is understood has been received by the Spanish Embassy in London to-day, from Madrid and communicated to the British Government.

The communication alleges that apart from the few Spanish Fascists, the expedition consisted of 700 Italian soldiers and two Italian planes, led by the Italian count Rossi Commander-in-chief of the insurgents at Majorca.

The troops it is said here, transported to a Spanish steamer with the Italian flag painted on its side.

RIGHT TO GET ARMS

LONDON, Oct. 9.

Major Attlee, in a speech at Kilmarnock, declared that there was abundant evidence that the Non-Intervention Agreement was not being observed.

The Labour Party insisted that, if the Agreement was not enforced the constitutional government in Spain must have restoration of its right to get arms.—Reuter.

OUTCOME OF COMMITTEE

LONDON, Oct. 10.

The outcome of Non-Intervention Committee meeting which, throughout had been marked by bitter exchanges, was an agreement to ask the respective governments to furnish information relating to the treatment to be accorded to war material destined for Spain by vessels calling at the port of a country which is a party to the Agreement.

No action has been taken on the Soviet communications as no concrete proposals are contained therein.

Vehement recrimination against the Soviet has broken out in the Italian and German Press.

"De Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" remarks: "The obviously critical situation involves the danger of an explosion. The great powers still have an opportunity to cut the glowing fuse laid by Moscow."

Lisbon's "Diario de Noticias" quotes a well-informed source declaring that Portugal, in no case, will allow any form of foreign control or supervision.

The "Daily Telegraph" remarks: **Britain is neither black nor red and is all the more resolved to be neither after watching the events of the past three months."**

The "News Chronicle" suggests that the Non-Intervention Committee should call both sides in Spain to conclude a truce, but if unanimity is not achieved within 48 hours, Britain must raise the embargo forthwith.—Reuter

Signor Grandi.

SHARP JUMP IN U. S. EXPORTS

August Shows Increase Of Eight Million Dollars

(Special Cable.)

NEW YORK, October 10.

A sharp jump of nearly eight million dollars is indicated in the United States exports of raw material in August compared with July. But imports are also higher the increase being over five and a half million dollars against the previous month.

PROGRESS OF ARGENTINE EXPORTS

(Special Cable.)

WASHINGTON, October 10.

The exportable grain surpluses of Argentine are rapidly disappearing according to the Department of Agriculture advices. Survey by the Argentine Government shows that exportable surplus of wheat was 209,52,000 and maize 1,949,79,000 of bushels on September 26.

Khan Saheb Jafar Hussain and Mr. Mohd. Dawood, who have been found guilty of committing rape on a minor Chamar girl and sentenced to imprisonment and fine have filed appeals in the court of the District and Sessions Judge, Wardha.

PORTUGAL'S THREAT

LONDON, Oct. 9.

It is understood that Portugal, this morning, threatened to leave the Non-Intervention Committee, which sat for over four hours this evening.

The threat it is understood was made after both the Portuguese and Italian delegates vigorously denied the charges in the Spanish memorandum circulated to the Committee by Britain.

It is not certain how seriously the threat is intended.—Reuter.

Starhemberg Goes Out Of Austrian Politics

HEIMWEHR DISBANDED

Council Of Ministers Gives Schuschnigg Unlimited Powers

(Reuter's Agency)

The dramatic decisions taken by the Cabinet Council which began at 5 P. M. yesterday and only concluded at 8.00 A. M. to-day mean the total elimination of Prince Starhemberg from Austria's political life. Prince Starhemberg was summoned to the Chancellory during night, when he demanded to be made vice-chancellor and Commander-in-Chief of the Militia.

Keep Off Heimwehr

This was unacceptable to Chancellor Schuschnigg, who then received Baar Von Barrenfels, Vice-Chancellor and Dr. Ludwig Draxler, Finance Minister, both Heimwehr men and induced them to renounce further connection with Prince Starhemberg.

Disbanding Decree

The law was eventually adopted disbanding all political and military bodies including the Heimwehr. President Miklas signed the decree and left the Chancellory at 8-30 a.m. Meanwhile the whole of the Vienna police and army were ordered to stand by as precautionary measure in view of the prevalence of sensational rumours.

Dr. Schuschnigg.

SOLE DICTATOR OF AUSTRIA

VIENNA, October 10.

Chancellor Schuschnigg has become the sole dictator of Austria, following an all-night sitting of the Council of Ministers, which has given him practically unlimited powers by the adoption of two measures providing for the dissolution of Prince Starhemberg's Heimwehr and swearing by all Cabinet Ministers, including Heimwehr members, of an oath of personal loyalty to Chancellor Schuschnigg.—Reuter.

VIJAYANAGARA COMMEMORATION VOLUME

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, (By Mail).

The Secretary, Vijayanagara Commemoration Volume, issues the following appeal to the press:

It has been arranged to publish a commemoration Volume under the auspices of the Vijayanagara Sexcentenary Association and the Karanataka Historical Research Society, Dharwar, at the time of the celebrations at Hampi in December, 1936. The volume is estimated to cover 300 pages Royal Octavo size. It will contain articles from prominent scholars on different aspects of Vijayanagara History. Owing to unavoidable hurry, it has not been possible to approach all scholars who could contribute articles to the volume.

It is hereby requested that scholars who have not been through inadvertance or otherwise invited to contribute articles, should kindly send contributions on some specific subject relating to Vijayanagara history. The articles should not cover more than 5 pages Royal Octavo in print and should be sent so as to reach us not later than the 18th inst.

THREE MINISTERS REAPPOINTED

VIENNA, Oct. 10.

A Government communique states that an extraordinary Cabinet Council meeting, Chancellor Schuschnigg dealt with the political situation.

Following his report, Vice-Chancellor Major Baar Barrenfels and Cabinet Ministers Dr. Draxler and M. Peruter in view of their connection with semi-military organisations tendered their resignations, which Dr. Schuschnigg reported to President Miklas, who re-appointed the three Ministers to their posts.

The Cabinet Council then decided upon the law dissolving all military and semi-military corporations.

SOLE AUTHORITY

Dr. Schuschnigg informed the Cabinet Ministers that, all members appointed by the Federal President on the Chancellors personal proposal were no longer subject to any other obligations or bindings. Members of Government unanimously took cognisance of the statement.

SEQUEL TO CIVIL WAR IN HEIMWEHR

VIENNA, Oct. 10.

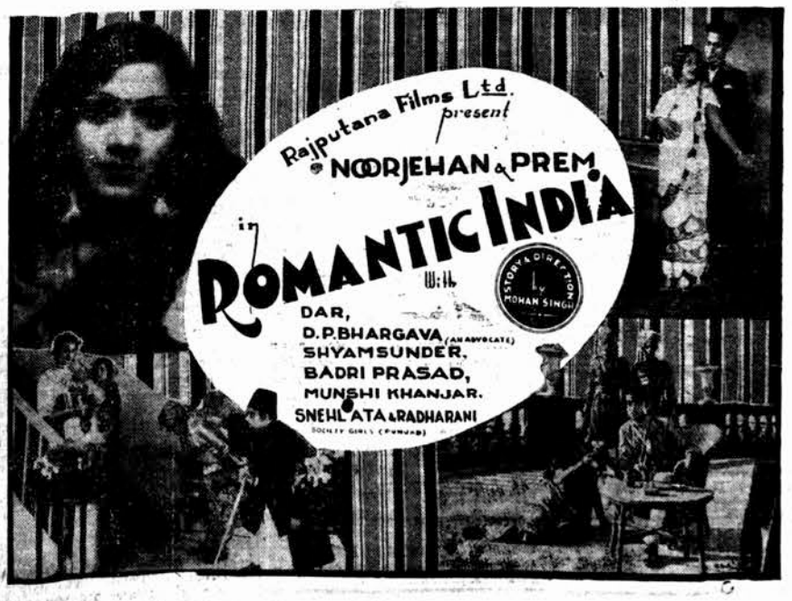
It is pointed out in Cabinet circles that the decision to dissolve the Heimwehr could only be countered by some desperate act of violence by Prince Starhemberg, but since the police and army are entirely loyal to Dr. Schuschnigg such a step will not only be suicidal but it is regarded as impossible. The entire Cabinet including Maj. Baarenfels and Dr. Draxler is now behind Dr. Schuschnigg. The move is sequel to civil war between two factions of the Heimwehr led by Prince Starhemberg and Major Fey respectively. The Chancellor has settled the problem by a swift stroke of the pen.

HUNGARY'S NEW PREMIER

BUDAPEST Oct 10.

Dr. Kalman Daranyi, Acting Prime Minister, has been appointed Prime Minister.—Reuter.

Everybody Says He Knows "Romance" But A Very Few Know What It Is Really: To Know It You Should SEE



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Wanted District Organisers on decent salary and allowance. Minimum guarantee of business accepted. Apply Independent Insurance Company Ltd., Fort, Bombay. (7101).

Wanted: Experienced persons as District Managers to organise agencies on monopoly basis. Salary Rs. 60 besides commission and travelling allowance against guaranteed business. Apply Kurukshetra Insurance Co., Ltd. Delhi. (7003).

10. SITUATIONS WANTED

Respectable tutor available for good house. Return—room and board. Apply Box 7093, "Bombay Chronicle."

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Leucorrhoea, Hysteria, Insanity, Epilepsy, Eczema, Appendicitis, Diabetes, perfect cure without operation and drugs. Free prospectus or interview. Dr. R. R. Khetti, New Delhi. (7010).

49. HOMOEOPATHY

Royal Homoeo Institute, Delhi Grants L.D.Sc. and M.B.H. Diplomas in Dentistry and Homoeopathy respectively. Prospectus free. (6981).

58. BOOKS & PERIODICALS

Water Lilies—6 Diff. choicest American varieties Rs. 12. Catalogues of Rare, Unusual Plants, Eulbs, Fruit grafts, Seeds free. The Chandra Nursery, P. O. Rhenock Sikkim (A). (7098).

Fancy Picture Postcards for sale at wholesale rates. Samples against Rupee one from R. Moses & Co., Jacob Circle, Bombay. (7083)

Just Received French Fashion Books, Children's Annuals for 1937. Price List Free, Happy Book Stall, Rehim Mansion, Colaba Causeway, Bombay. (6940).

Who Interested In Astrology. 'Prosperity' book, Annas 2. Apply, Ishwarprasad Joshi, 88 (12) Vithalbhai Patel Road, Bombay, 4. (7080).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Agents wanted for wholesale and retail sale of fancy pastries, birthday-wedding-X'Mas cakes, toast, Khara and other biscuits. Excellent opportunity and terms for hotel-keepers, small bakers, etc., in Mofussil towns. Further information from Standard Bakery, Nizam Street, Bombay 3. (7084).

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Central Sweet Mart, Grant Road Terminus only place for Halvas and Sweet requirements, that sells best products charging moderately mofussil orders by V.P. 7066.

GONORRHOEA

"NIRMALEENE" Cures Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Pain, Leucorrhoea, Seminal Discharges and all Urinary Diseases of both sex radically and permanently. If not price refunded. Price Rs. 3. Postage extra. **Mrs. K. M. DEVI, SAGUNA, Bengal, (B.C.).**

CAPITAL AVAILABLE

upon moderate terms for new constructions or for developing well established businesses, industries factories, estates, plantations, mines, quarries, and for mortgages upon buildings and properties. Apply in English by Air mail to "Bankers" Box 1007F, Strand House, London, W.C. 2.

AROUND THE COURTS

Alleged to have been caught red-handed while trying to break into a garage, Bhawura was put up before the Mazagaon Magistrate, who ordered him to be remanded into Police custody pending further Police investigation.

Charged with sutta betting six persons were put up before the Presidency Magistrate yesterday.

Pending further enquiries the Magistrate has extended their bail period for 10 days till the 20th instant.

Alleging that he had no ostensible means of livelihood and being a "terror" to the shop-keepers of the Dongri locality, Amir Mohd. Khan was put up before the Mazagaon Magistrate and ordered to be remanded into police custody till the 17th instant, pending further enquiries.

A seven year old girl was the victim of a fatal fall from the balcony in the first floor of her residence, at 8-30 p.m. on Thursday last.

Sudhabai Narayan, it appears was playing with a toy on the verandah, while her brother was busy within. The toy fell to the ground floor and looking over the balcony the child was over balanced and fell down sustaining severe injury on her head.

Inquest was held and the Coroner's jury returned a unanimous verdict of death due to accidental fall.

The City Coroner's Jury recorded a unanimous verdict of suicide on the death of Ramanlal Mahadeo Shah, who was found unconscious in an Up train arriving at 10-45 p.m. on the 24th of September last.

Chandulal Madanlal, the brother of the deceased, in giving evidence at the inquest said that, following the death of another brother three months earlier, the deceased lost his job.

After admission into the hospital the deceased appears to have told C. Mohanlal that he had bought some medicine worth six annas from the National Pharmacy and administered it to himself.

Enquiry at the pharmacy revealed the purchase of Arsenic poison.

'Post mortem' was held and arsenic was detected.

NEW LABOUR PAPER FOR CITY

Mr Jhabvala being connected with a number of different Labour Unions has now felt it necessary to have a central organ with a view to voicing the grievances of the lower and middle classes of workers. He has already been conducting two monthlies called 'The Dawn' in English and "Sansar Samaj" in Gujarati.

He has now set afoot a new weekly called the "Gumasto" in Gujarati which will be out from Saturday next. Copies will be sold at a quarter of an anna each; the object being organisation of these voiceless classes on sound lines of politico-economism.

ALL-INDIA TRANSPORT WORKERS' CONFERENCE

The Executive Committee of the Delhi Provincial Transport Workers' Union has decided in their meeting to hold an All-India Transport Workers' Conference in Delhi. The date and time of the Conference will be announced in due course.

The Gen Secretary has been authorised to address the various transport unions in the country asking to send in their names and address, also to ask those transport workers who have not been organised to organise them as early as possible, and inform the Gen. Secretary their names and address to the following address: (Gen. Secretary, Delhi Provincial Transport Workers' Union, Chandni Chowk, Delhi).

The District and Sessions Judge of Amraoti on appeal has acquitted Mr. Vishwasrao, Vice-President of the Daryapur Central Bank who had been sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of alleged mis-appropriation.

Public Notices.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the Viharilal Mitra Fellowship of this University which will be awarded to a competent Hindu Bengali Lady Graduate.

The Fellowship is of the value of Rs. 200—Rs. 250 per month and will be tenable for two years. A special additional grant will be made by the Syndicate for meeting the Travelling Expenses of the Fellow.

The object of the fellowship will be the investigation of methods and organisation of Secondary education and University education for girls including the study of the problems of co-education and residence, in India and abroad.

The fellow will be required to travel in India and study conditions in selected centres to be approved by the Syndicate and submit a report after six months.

On this report being approved by the University as satisfactory the appointment will be confirmed and the Fellow will proceed to Japan, America, Great Britain and other selected centres in Europe and study the problems under investigation in such places. The report will deal exhaustively with the methods and arrangements in existence in these countries and will also contain a special chapter on the question of reform of the educational system in Bengal.

Applications stating age, details of the academic and other qualifications, previous experience and researches made in this line if any, should be submitted along with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) so as to reach the undersigned on or before the 30th November, 1936.

J. CHAKRAVORTI,
Registrar.

Senate House,
Calcutta, 6-10-1936.

4096

PLAZA

To-night & To-morrow
3-30; 6-30 & 10 P.M.
True Romance of a Bandit who defied a Nation!

"ROBINHOOD OF ELDORADO"

Metro-Goldwyn Great Outdoor picture with
WARNER BAXTER

SUPER TAMIL TALKIE
Salem Angel Films present

"LEELAVATHI SULOCHANA"

A social sensational drama with glorious songs and full of comic and featuring:—
Sangeetha Sandamarutha
P. S. GOVINDAN
Kittappa Avathara.
C. S. JAYARAMAN
Cinema Queen.
P. S. SIVABAGYAM
Gramophone fame
T. M. SARADAMBAL
at your favourite theatre

PLAZA

To-day
SUNDAY, 11th Oct.
10-30 a. m. Morning

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Bhadarva Vad 11, 1992
Muslim: Rajjabul-Murajjab 24, 1355
Parsi: Ardibehest 6, 1306
Hightide: 9-32; 22-01
Lowtide: 3-07; 15-52
Sunrise: 6h 32m
Sunset: 6h 20m

Monday, October 12.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Last Day of Gandhi Jayanti. Public meeting at Tamba Kanta (Bhuleshwar) 9 p.m.

MOOLKY PORT COMMITTEE

The above Committee will meet to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. at 55 Apollo Street, Fort (4th floor) opposite Share Bazar.

LAL BAVTA PRESS KAMGAR UNION

The meeting of the General Body of Lal Bavta Press Kamgar Union will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. in the Union's Office under the presidentship of Mr. Dhole.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ

Mr. B. B. Keskar will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m.

GANDHARVA MAHA VIDYALAYA

A public concert will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9 p.m. in the Vidyalaya Benham Hall Lane, Girgaum.

KHOJA SHIA ISHANA ASHARI JAMAT

The second meeting of the Current Year of the above institution will be held to-day (Sunday) at 10-30 a.m. (B. T.) in the Masjid premises at (Palagally) Samuel Street.

INDIAN SPIRITUALIST SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Indian Spiritualist Society, a discourse followed by seances will be held at 51, Gordhandas Building (opposite Portuguese Church) Girgaum, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

PAREL SPORTING CLUB

The annual general meeting of the Parel Sporting Club, will be held to-day (Sunday) at Kamal Building, Parel, at 7 p.m. Dr. B. K. Nadkarni will preside.

INDIAN FOOTBALL LEAGUE

The final match of the Sitaranjan Memorial Shield Tournament to-day (Sunday) at 5-15 p.m. at the Bengal Club ground, Parel, the Mayor of Bombay, Mr. Mehta will preside and distribute the prizes.

POSTAL NOTICES

Superscribed registered and unregistered mails for Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai per s.s. 'Conte Verde' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 1-30 and 2 p.m. respectively on Wednesday the 14th instant.

Registered and unregistered mails for Australia per s.s. 'Otranto' via Madura and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 and 5-30 p.m. respectively on Tuesday the 13th instant.

REGAL
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
United Artists'
REMEMBER TO-NIGHT
(FORGET ME NOT)
with the world famous tenor
GIGLI
(Greatest since CARUSO!)
Superb Singing!
Hunting Melodies!
Also ALL-COLOUR "MICKEY.

BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Bombay Astrological Society at Saraswati Mandir, Tutorial High School, Kennedy Bridge, a public lecture will be delivered to-day (Sunday) at 5-15 p.m. by Mr. Y. K. Pradhan, Editor, Jyotirmala, on "The necessity of studying astrology for everybody's guidance."

GANDHI JAYANTI AT 'C' WARD

Under the auspices of Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee, Charkha Competition for men and ladies will held to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at Bullion Exchange Hall, Zaveri Bazar. Those who desire to take part in the competition are requested to be present with their own Charkha. Only Cotton Puni will be supplied free of charge. Prizes of Rs. five, three and two are kept for the first three.

NO DEALINGS IN THESE SHARES

We have received the following from the Secretary of the Native Shares and Stock Brokers' Association:

The Directors of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association have declined to allow dealings in the shares of the Amalgamated Electricity Co. (Belgaum) Ltd.

KURANIC SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Kuranic Society, a public lecture will be delivered by Mr. Pirzad Kamaruddin on "Kuran and its teachings" on every Sunday including to-day (Sunday) in the premises of Anjuman-e-Islam High School near Bori Bunder Station from 5 p.m. to 6 p.m. (S.T.)

NON-STOP CHARKHA SPINNING

Under the auspices of the Ghatkopar Gramya Udyog Mandal, a programme of continuous spinning of Charkha will be held on Monday 12th instant, from 6 a.m. to 13th 6 a.m. in honour of birthday of Mahatma Gandhiji. Public of Ghatkopar is hereby requested to attend the mass prayer at 9 p.m. on 12th instant at Gandhi Chawk, Golvala Bungalow

PATHARE KSHTRIYA VILE PARLE GRAM SABHA

Under the auspices of the Pathare Kshtriya Vile Parle Gram Sabha a congratulatory and prize distribution ceremony will be performed to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. at Rao Bahadur G. K. Mhatre's Bungalow at Vile Parle. Mr. D. K. Ovalekar will preside.

ROSARY FESTIVAL IN THANA CHURCH

The Confraternity of Our Lady of Rosary will celebrate the Rosary Feast to-day (Sunday) in the Church of St. John the Baptist, Thana. A Solemn High Mass will be said at 8-30 a.m., with the Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament, preceded by the Blessing of Paddy Crops and followed by Procession and Benediction.

ARYA SAMAJ

Under the auspices of the local Arya Samaj, a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. when Pandit Durgaprasadji Shastri of Ajmer will deliver a lecture on "Religion and Science in the Samaj Mandir at the Girgaon Back Road, (Kakadwadi).

At the Fort Arya Samaj (Frere Rd.) to-day (Sunday), Pandit Pardhubhai Sharma will deliver a lecture on "Shraddha" at 9 a.m. (S.T.)

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Karma: The Law of Progress" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the hall of the United Lodge of Theosophists, Jehangir Wadia Building, M. Esplanade Road, Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m.

GANDHI JAYANTI AT 'E' WARD

In celebration of Gandhi Jayanti, a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at Kamathipura Bazar Road, in the compound of Shri Mariamma Temple, under the presidentship of Sjt. Jinabhai Joshi. Messrs. S. K. Patil, Ishwarbhai Patel and others will address the meeting.

AMBERNATH DAY VOLUNTEERS

A meeting of the volunteers, who worked on the "Ambernath Day", (Sunday, 4th instant) and of others will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Servants of India Society's Hall, Girgaon. The meeting will consider the advisability of starting a permanent organisation to help the poor, especially the working class in their hour of distress.

GANDHI JAYANTI CELEBRATIONS

To-day's Programme

5 p.m. (S. T.): Hindi Elocution Competition at the Peoples' Jinnah Hall under the presidency of Sjt. K. F. Nariman.

The following persons will act as Judges:—Sjt. Umashanker Dixit, Dr. Dhaniram Prem, and Sjt. Kashiprasad Sinha.

Note:—Those who have entered the competition are hereby requested to be present precisely at 4-45 p.m., (S. T.).

TO-MORROW (MONDAY).

9 p.m. (S. T.): Concluding day's public meeting at Tamba Kanta (Bhuleshwar). Mr. K. F. Nariman will preside and among the speakers will be Mr. Motichand G. Kapadia, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Mrs. Gangaben Patel and others.

Loud speakers will be installed.

KHADI FEEDS STARVING WORKERS

Hansa Mehta's Appeal To Purchase Each One's Mite

Mrs. Hansa Mehta, writes:—

"To repeat every year the same slogan and ask people to buy khadi does no credit to the person who has to repeat the slogan not to the people who have to be told about it. Unfortunately for this country, the economic condition of people is getting worse and worse everyday. Millions of people are to-day without food. A large number of these hungry-millions get a small daily wage out of spinning and weaving khadi. Therefore, to buy khadi is to give food to these poor people. People consider it their religious duty to pay a pice to a lazy beggar; but they will not buy Khadi and strive to save industrious and honest people from hunger. Such is their blind religious frenzy. I do hope, however, that during the birth-day celebrations of Gandhiji when begins the religious festival of selling Khadi, people will help the poor by buying at least four annas worth of Khadi.

VISHNU NARAYEN BHATKHANDE

Public Condolence Meeting

A public condolence meeting will be held under the joint auspices of the Bharateeya Sangeet Samiti, Bombay Music Circle, Universal Arts League, Musical Art Society, School of Indian Music, Maharashtra Sangeet Vidyalaya, Mahila Sangeet Vidyalaya and other music institutions to-day (Sunday), the 11th October, 1936, at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge to pay tribute to the memory of the late Pandit Vishnu Narayen Bhatkhande. His Highness the Maharana Saheb of Dharampur has kindly consented to preside.

ALL-INDIA CHILDREN'S EXHIBITION

The Secretary, A.-I. Children's Association writes:

At the time of the All-India Children's gathering to be held at Hyderabad (Sind), an All-India Children's Exhibition will also be held, where things prepared by and for children will be exhibited. Prizes will be awarded for the best things received. Local persons may send their articles to Mr. M. J. Parmar and Mrs. Harshada Diwanji, Sharda Mandir, 1st Road, Khar. The articles will be safely returned to their owners after the exhibition is over.

HELP FAMINE VICTIMS

Mayor's Appeal For Contributions To Relief Fund

The Mayor of Bombay and Chairman of the Mayor's Famine Relief Fund has issued the following statement:—

"The Famine Relief Fund Collections will be made to-day, Sunday, the 11th October, 1936, in Girgaum and Bhuleshwar Wards by the volunteers of the Swastika League, National Guards, Mahavir Jain Vidyalaya and the students of the Maharashtra High School (Parel). Collections will also continue in the Suburbs. Public are requested to give generous contributions for relief of men and cattle in the famine stricken areas."

Bombay Presidency Congress Parliamentary Board

A meeting of the Presidency Parliamentary Board will be held on Wednesday, (28th inst.), at 7 p.m. (S. T.), at the Congress House (Bombay).

Nikiz-e-Vehdeen

The 23rd lecture in the series of the religious teachings of the Zoroastrian religion explaining the mystic and literary sides explained in the series of books called "Nikiz-e-Vehdeen" written by Dr. Framroze S. Chiniwala will begin in the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society Hall, Graham Building, Parsi Bazar Street, to-morrow (Monday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

G. I. P. RAILWAY WORKERS' UNION

Under the auspices of the Kalyan branch of the G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union, there will be a public meeting of the G. I. P. Railway Workers at Azad Maidan, Kalyan, to-day (Sunday) at 7 p.m. Mr. G. K. Phadake will preside and Messrs. Jhabvala, Khedgikar, Zulmiram and Vaidya will address the meeting, on the importance of the forthcoming Conference of G. I. P. Railway Workers to be held at Manmad on the 17th instant under the presidency of Mr. N. V. Gadgil, M.L.A.

THE EXCELSIOR
THREE SHOWS DAILY
AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
ROBERT MONTGOMERY
ROSALIND RUSSELL
In Robert Louis Stevenson's brilliant combination of adventure, romance and comedy
"THE SUICIDE CLUB"
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Super Picture

CAPITOL
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
H. G. WELLS'
AMAZING PROPHECY OF THE FUTURE—
THINGS TO COME
Also LATEST NEWS.

WILL FRANCE FOLLOW SPAIN ?

UNITY OF POPULAR FRONT IN DANGER, THOUGH LEFT HAS LITTLE TO FEAR FROM RIGHT AT PRESENT, SAYS GEORGE SLOCOMBE

"At the moment, the cause of the French Fascists suffers from the personal rivalry of their leaders and the multiplicity of their organisation. The Popular Front triumphs by reason of its unity.

"So long as the Socialists, the Radicals and Communists remain united and their adversaries remain in their present confusion, the Left in France has little to fear from the Right. But the Unity of the Popular Front is also in danger.

Agents Of Hitler And Mussolini: Busy

"There is evidence of complicity between the Fascists and the lieutenants of Hitler and Mussolini and it has been frequently asserted by Government newspapers that funds have been contributed to the French Fascists from the Brown House at Munich".

So declares Mr. George Slocombe, that veteran journalist of England in an article entitled "Will France Follow Spain?" in "Sunday Express".

Mr. George Slocombe will be remembered in India as the Foreign Special correspondent of the "Daily Herald", who interviewed Gandhiji in Yeravda jail.

Mr. George Slocombe, besides being a veteran journalist who is respected at all European capitals, is a very keen student of European politics. Now that the attention of the World is rivetted on the Spanish Civil War and its repercussions at the European Capitals, his article is of unusual interest.

In the course of his article Mr. George Slocombe says:—

The eyes of Europe are on France. Since 1789 France has been the nerve centre of Europe, the country alternately of revolution and Conservatism, of terrorism and Liberalism, of progress and reaction.

Early in the twentieth century, when Republican France became the ally of the Czar of Russia, and thus directly became a pillar of extreme reaction in Europe, men forgot that during the preceding 100 years France had known three revolutions.

Men forgot equally that in the suppression of the brief Commune of Paris in 1871 between 30,000 and 40,000 men were shot in the streets of the capital. Men, women and children whose hands were found to be blackened with gun-powder were shot without trial or mercy.

When people wonder to-day, therefore, whether France may not be going the way of Spain, they forget that not once but three times France has already gone the way of Spain.

In France, as in Spain, a comparatively long period of economic subjection has come to an end with the political victory of the Popular Front. After roughly sixteen years of low wages, long hours and wretched social conditions, during a time when their trade unions had been idle or impotent, the French workers have suddenly achieved a stage of comparative prosperity.

Their wages have been increased, their hours shortened, and they have even been granted two weeks of paid holiday every year.

For the first time since 1910, when the late Aristide Briand crushed a general railway strike by calling up the railway reservists to the colours, the workers have felt their power.

CONTROL OF ARMS

They have achieved the recognition of the principle of collective bargaining—a victory long since won by Labour in Great Britain and America.

They have obtained the nationalisation of the Bank of France and the inclusion of a working man on the once sacred and aristocratic board of its governors. They have got national control over arms factories and munitions plants.

The question on all men's lips in France and in Europe is now —What more does French Labour want? Will it be content to halt at these substantial and rapidly achieved—perhaps too rapidly achieved—victories, or will it attempt to seize industry and run it in the face of a hostile middle-class and a suspicious and recalcitrant peasantry—the largest section of the nation, and still stubbornly rooted in the Conservatism of small landed interests?

M. Leon Blum has publicly declared to the nervous industrialists and rentiers of France that the programme of the present Government is based upon the principle of social reform within the limits of the capitalist system.

MAN OF POWER

There is no doubt but that the Government realises the dangers inherent in the situation. M. Blum has revealed himself a Prime Minister of imagination and power.

His acts and speeches, both on internal affairs and in the much more delicate problems of external policy, have displayed dignity as well as suppleness.

No more subtle and imaginative Premier has governed France since Briand.

He has, moreover, shown a quality of decision and authority equally surprising and disconcerting to his adversaries.

Nevertheless the situation in France shows signs of outrunning the powers of any one Minister or any one party. For all its pledges that no further occupation of factories would be permitted, the Government has tolerated mass occupations of industrial plants in the textile industry at Lille, in Nancy, and Epinal, and in an artificial silk factory in Lyons.

Two factories in Paris have been occupied by strikers over three months, since the first week in which the Popular Front took office.

The real danger of violence, however, arises less from the programme of the Popular Front—which in itself is not remarkably exigent and for the most part has already been completed in Anglo-Saxon and Scandinavian countries—but in the re-emergence of the Fascist leagues.

There is no doubt that the industrialists in France, both great and little, are secretly preparing to changes, as their colleagues in Italy in 1921 and 1922 secretly prepared the advent of Mussolini.

The Croix de Feu organisation, founded by Colonel de la Rocque, has been dissolved together with its subsidiary organisations, but the league has now become active under another name.

It is now the French Social Party, and one of its first recruits is the great French industrialist and armaments millionaire, M. de Wendel.

During the past few days, Colonel de la Rocque and his lieutenants have placarded 50,000 anti-Government posters provocative in their language on the hoardings of France.

But more significant and more dangerous than these public activities of the French Social Party, the Young Patriots of M. Taitinger, the party of French Solidarity of M. Jean Renauld, and the French Popular Party recently founded by Jacques Doriot, are their secret activities.

Clandestine arsenals have been discovered in Lille, Cambrai, Metz, Annecy, Bordeaux and at Oran in Algeria.

Midnight assemblies of young men are held in remote farms in Normandy, Brittany and other provinces of France. Revolver and rifle practice takes place regularly.

Every Sunday in many regions of France the Fascists hold concentrations of their motorised army, in imitation of their recently mechanised regular army.

There is evidence of complicity between the Fascists and the lieutenants of Hitler and Mussolini, and it has been frequently asserted by Government news-

(Continued on Page 39).

REMEMBER:—
(1) NEW Theatres Ltd.
(2) Sarat Chatterjee
(3) Sjt. Barua who gave you "Devdas"
Starring:
JAMUNA
BARUA
PRITHVIRAJ
MOLINA
K. C. DEY
HARIMATI

MANZIL
or
GRIHA-DAHA
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JAMUNA
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(Calcutta)'s
ROMANTIC COMEDY
TIME DAILY
5, 7-45 and 10-45
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By seeing the slapstick adventures of Two Big Fools who started in search of up-to-date Sweethearts!
DILJANI
or
MASTANA
Starring:—
Indian Laurel-Hardy
GAMA & VILAYATOO
with LEELA, DEOBALA
FIDAHUSSEIN
NOW RUNNING AT
WELLINGTON
TALKIES. Dhobi Talao

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Broadcasting

SUNDAY, 11TH OCTOBER
GSH 21.47 Mc|s (13.97m.)
GSG 17.79 Mc|s (16.86m.)
GSF 15.14 Mc|s (19.82m.)

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. A song recital
7-50 p.m. A brass band concert.
8-30 p.m. Talk: 'Down to the sea in ships; Sea Power'. No. 1.
8-50 p.m. A violoncello recital.
9-10 p.m. A religious service. (Roman Catholic).
10 p.m. Weekly Newsletter. Sports Summary and Announcements.
10-25 p.m. Envoi.

Bombay Programmes

SUNDAY, 11TH OCTOBER
VUB 356.9 metres, 855 kc|s

11 a.m. Light Music. By Sangit Bhaskar Master Vasant. With Sarangi, harmonium and tabla.
12 noon. 'Wikaji-No-Wargodo.' A Gujerati mus.cal comedy written by Firoz M. Udwadia and produced by Jehangir A. Master.
1 p.m. Available market rates. A Farewell Programme. By the Continental Quintet. Overture, 'Jolly Robbers', F. Suppe; Fantassie, 'La Tosca', G. Puccini; Waltz, 'Ball Syrenen', F. Lehar; 'Matinatta', R. Leonlavallo; 'Rhapsody Napoletana, V. Valente; Potpourri, 'Fortissino'. E. Kalman; March, 'Castaldo', J. Novacek. (This popular orchestra leaves to-night for Delhi, where they have been engaged for the season)
4-30 p.m. A recital of East Indian songs. By F. P. Gonsalves. 'Cissy Cissy', (Solo); 'Mayechi pori hai Barki', (Quartette); 'Raes Lagtai Garvacha', (Solo); 'Dosti hai Somsar', (Group); Accompanied by the Oriental Syncopators. Conducted by M. Alphonso.
5 p.m. Talk (Hindi): 'India and the Moslem Women'. By Samshunishabai A. M. Visram.
5-15 p.m. Light classical music. By Saraswatibai Fatarfekar. With sarangi, harmonium and tabla.
6-30 p.m. Relay from St. Thomas' Cathedral.
7-45 p.m. The Vub Quintet. Overture, 'Spanish Comedy', Keler-Bela; Waltz, 'Tales of Vienna Woods', Strauss; Tango, 'My Jiddish Mummie', Pollack; Selection, 'Baby's Opera', Byng; Dominic Pereira, violin solo, 'On wings of song', Mendelsohn.
8-30 p.m. News in Hindi.
8-50 p.m. Talk (English): 'Ten Minutes of Good Health'. By Anem.
9 p.m. The Vub Quintet (contd.) Minuet, 'The Ox', Haydn; Serenade, 'Glow worms' wedding', Siede; Czardas, 'Ghost of the Warrior', Grossman.
9-30 p.m. Talk (English): 'What makes a city great'. By R. P. Masani, J.P.
9-45 p.m. News in English.
10 p.m. In an Oriental Cafe. A variety programme. Composed and produced by Rafique Ghaznavi with his star artistes. Assisted by the Vub Indian Orchestra.

Delhi Programmes

SUNDAY, 11TH OCTOBER
VUD 340.13 metres, 882 kc|s.

8 a.m. Naat. By Afzal Husain of Nagina. Accompanied by Sarod, Sitar, Qanun and Tabla.
8-10 a.m. Air Orchestra. Sudh Bhairon.
8-20 a.m. Kallo Bai of Pataudi. Khayal, Thumri, Ghazal.
8-45 a.m. Talk (Hindustani): "Cooking for Pleasure". No. 6. Cooking by Mrs. G. S. Amar.
9 a.m. Gujri Todi. Mukerji. Viola; Sardar, Violin; Sabiri, Sarangi; Karrar, Qanun; Tufail, Tabla.
9-10 a.m. Afzal Husain. Thumri Bhairwin.
9-20 a.m. Kallo Bai of Pataudi. 'Kucha us fitna-i-dauran ka dikha kar chhora. Dil ne akhir hamen diwana bana kar chhora'. (Hasrat Mohani).
9-30 a.m. Malang Khan. Sitar Lachari Todi.
9-40 a.m. Afzal Husain. Ghazal.
9-50 a.m. Kallo Bai. Ghazal.
10 a.m. 'Cavalleria Rusticana'. (Mascagni). Recorded by the Principals, Chorus, and Orchestra of the British National Opera Company at a special performance of 'Cavalleria Rusticana' in a Theatre.
12-30 p.m. Indian recorded music: vocal.
5-30 p.m. Air Orchestra. Naghma-i-Raqs.
5-40 p.m. Afzal Husain. Khayal Bhim Plasi.
5-50 p.m. Kallo Bai. Thumri Pilu.
6 p.m. Afzal Husain. 'Jan dene nahin date mire arman mujh ko, Zinda dar gor samajh ai shab-i-hijran mujh ko.' (Bekhud).
6-10 p.m. Aiman Kalian. Ghulam Sabir. Sarangi. Karrar, Qanun; Tufail, Tabla.
6-20 p.m. 1st News and weather report (Hindustani).
6-30 p.m. 1st News and weather report (English).
6-40 p.m. Tan Sen's Anniversary. A relay from His Tomb at Gwalior.
9-15 p.m. 2nd News and weather report (Hindustani).
9-30 p.m. 2nd News and weather report (English).
9-45 p.m. Talk: Along the Frontier'. No. 6. Peshawar and Khyber Afridis. By Major C. S. Searle. Political Agent, Khyber, Peshawar. Also talk (Eng.) on Travancore by G. T. Tate.
10 p.m. A Pianoforte and vocal recital. Anthon Klumper, Pianoforte; Janny Klumper Von Gompel, Soprano.

Calcutta Programmes

SUNDAY, 11TH OCTOBER
VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kc|s.
49.10 metres, 6,109 kc|s

8-36 a.m. A Panorama of Bengali Music Kankabaty Modern.
8-51 a.m. Dhirendra Nath Das Religious.
9-6 a.m. Pankaj Kumar Mullick Tagore.
9-26 a.m. Haridas Banerjee Humorous.
9-46 a.m. Bankim Chandra Ghorai Ramkrishna.
10-6 a.m. Ratneshwar Mukherjee Classico-Modern.
10-26 a.m. Govinda Gopal Mitra Thakur Sudhakantha Kirtan.
10-46 a.m. Talk (Bengali): 'Stage and Screen Review'. By Spectator.
11-6 a.m. SB Robert Pikler and his Hungarian Orchestra. Musical selections. Relayed from 'Firpo's' Restaurant. News in English.
6-6 p.m. SB Church Service Relayed from St. John's Church.
7-21 p.m. Talk (Bengali): 'Indian Students Abroad'. By T. C. Goswamy.
7-36 p.m. 'Agamani'. A playlet written by Gokul Mukherjee. Music by N. Motilal and Sura Sangha. Produced by Bella Halder.
8-41 p.m. SB Weather report (in Bengali).
8-46 p.m. SB News in Bengali.
9-1 p.m. SB Weather report (in English).
9-6 p.m. SB News in English.
9-21 p.m. SB Talk: 'At Kila Drouch'. By Capt. V. D'Auvergne. No. 2 in the series. 'The Relief of Chitral in 1895'.
9-36 p.m. SB Musical interlude
9-46 p.m. SB A recital of gramophone records (With an introductory talk by 'Gramophile.')

"Lahari Lala" at the West-End (Ranjit).

Munshi Premchand the well-known writer in Urdu and Hindi who died on Thursday.

LATE MUNSHI PREMCHAND

India's Great Loss

(CONTRIBUTED.)

The Hindi language is much poorer to-day by the death of Sjt. Prem Chandji (family name Dhanpat Rai), the novelist-king and journalist, which occurred at Benares on the 8th instant.

The whole of India will miss this literary giant, a short story genius of unsurpassable beauty. The Gujratis will no more be able to translate his stories into their language. 'The Huns', his latest child, of which the Southern India was and is very fond, is an orphan to-day.

Prem Chandji was a graduate and was a scholar of Urdu and Persian. In 'Zamana' his Urdu poems were much appreciated by Hindus and Muslims alike. His services to the Hindi language, including those concerning Hindi Prachar, are immense and beyond description. Whatever he has written alone cannot be written by many a novelist. Other languages have given him due regard by translating h's works. 'Weekly Jagaran' and 'Madhuri' had the privilege to be edited by him.

'Rangbhoomi', a faithful portrait of rural India, is Prem Chand's master novel that will keep him immortal till the sun and the moon shine on this earth. 'Kaya-kalpa', 'Premashram' and 'Sevasadan' are a few of his many works of outstanding merit. He has translated many dramas of Galsworthy and French novels. He was ever busy. Yet he wrote much.

There is a grim reality of which we should be ashamed. Prem Chandji had a large family to maintain. Had he been on some other part of the globe, he would have lived well and might have indulged in charity. But the rich of this country did not recognise him. He came to Bombay to write scenarios, but the film producers thought it unwise to tempt this rare writer by handsome payment. Bombay would have had some nice pictures of international fame. But that was not to be. The flower faded away much earlier.

CANDIDATES ON CONGRESS TICKET

Mahakosal President Extends Date Of Application

(From A Correspondent)
KHANDWA, Oct. 10.

Pt. Makhanlal Chaturvedi, President Mahakoshal Parliamentary Board, extended the date of application for Mahakoshal Congress tickets for the coming elections of C. P. Legislative Assembly upto 31st October, 1936.

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3 MONTHS PAST AND
STILL LEADING!
BOMBAY TALKIES'
Achhut Kanya
Also showing
Interesting film record of 500 Congress men and women, headed by Pandit Jawaharlal, visiting the Roxy to see "Achhut Kanya".
13th WEEK

DAZZLING ROMANCE
Drawing crowded houses
of a valiant who fought for his country and sweetheart
Tollywood Studio (Calcutta)'s Romantic Picture
RAJDULARI
Starring:—
Golden Voiced
KAJJAN
with KHALIL AHMED, MD. HUSEIN, SHEILA
Now running at
GLOBE TALKIES
SANDHURST ROAD
Time: 5-15, 8 & 10-45
Fri., Sat., Sun. & Holidays at 2-45

Assembly Passes Indian Tea Cess Bill

I. T. M. Expansion Board To Consist Of 27 Members

SIMLA, October 10.

Quick progress was made today with Government Bills. The question-hour was again dull. The Indian Tea Cess Bill was moved for consideration by Sir Mohamed Zafrullah Khan who made a short speech, explaining the main provisions of the Bill.

He pointed out that the Bill implemented the undertaking given last year when the cess of 12 annas per 100 pounds of tea exported was imposed instead of 8 annas. The designation of the Tea Cess Committee would be changed into the 'Tea Market Expansion Board', and its strength increased from 20 to 25, thereby permitting greater representation to tea interests. The Board would be empowered to borrow funds not exceeding five lakhs of rupees for financing the proposal for continuous propaganda in non-exporting season as well.

The objects on which the cess might be expended would be so defined as to permit participation of the Indian Committee in joint propaganda with Ceylon and Java. The maximum rate of cess leviable would be raised now to one rupee eight annas per 100 lbs. from 12 annas. Local Governments and Indian States concerned had approved the measure, besides the tea interests..

SUPPORT TO BILL

Mr. J. A. Millighan, Chairman, Tea Cess Committee, spoke for half an hour, supporting the Bill, and indicating support to several amendments tabled. He said that the Bill had the support of 95 per cent of the producers in India. A small minority, who opposed it expressed no disapproval of the objects for which the fund was raised. It had been universally recognised that the salvation of the tea industry lay in the increase in world consumption. While some natural increase might be expected from the revival of prosperity, it was agreed that consumption of tea had been threatened by the stupendous advertising efforts by purveyors of rival beverages.

The tea industry must counter those efforts with adequate propaganda, or else tea drinking would decline. The bulk of the Opposition to the Bill came not from the Indian growers but from European-owned concerns with their headquarters in London. Regarding its campaign, he said, India in the past had been interested in the efforts in the United Kingdom, United States of America, and since the formation of the International Board after 1932 in Canada and Egypt. For the future, India would be interested in a world-wide campaign including Australia, South Africa and Europe. The scope of each campaign would be decided by the Indian Board to be formed under the Bill.

RATE OF CESS

The estimated requirements of the Indian campaign during 1937, would be 16 and a half lakhs of rupees, while India's share in the international campaign would be 22 lakhs of rupees. The rate of cess consequently, would be raised from 12 annas to one rupee and four annas. But the maximum of one rupee eight annas was provided with a view not to seek the sanction of the Assembly for further increase within the limit, if it became necessary.

Mr. Abdul Matin Chaudhry referred to the past position and the future prospects of the tea industry, and said that the prosperity of Assam was bound up with the industry. He was glad that Mr. Milligan had accepted two amendments and that Indian representation on the Cess Committee had been fixed at 25 per cent. He supported the Bill.

LABOURERS' EMPLOYMENT

Mr. Chaliha said that 17 lakhs of Indian labourers were employed in the tea industry and 17,000 educated young men found employment in the industry. Out of 40 crores of rupees capital invested in the industry nine crores of rupees were Indian money, whereas Assam had lost two crores in 60 years over the Land Revenue through concessions to estates. Thus considering Indian labour, capital and revenue losses and that 48 lakhs of income from Cess would be spent they were entitled to an effective voice for Indians on the Cess Committee. He doubted the propaganda in U. S. A. would yield much result, but thought that Soviet Russia which in pre-war days had consumed three times more tea than India and now much less than India, offered a good field for propaganda.

Pandit Nilkanta Das favoured control of such huge amounts which the cess would yield by a Committee of the Legislature or failing that by Government which was responsible to the House. There must be representation of consumers' interests, and he was sorry that no penalty had been provided against those who sold bad and adulterated tea.

Mr. Milligan informed the House that he had already decided on a previous complaint by Pandit Nilkantadas to send a special officer to Orissa to enquire into the sale of bad and adulterated tea. The House adjourned for lunch.

Mr. Chattopadhyaya supported the Bill, while Mr. Ramnarain Singh, opposed it declarirng that tea drinking was injurious.

Mr. Saxena criticised a recent notification of the Education Department of the U. P. Government supporting tea propaganda in text books. He opposed this kind of propaganda in schools which he said woud have a demoralising effect on school children.

Mr. Milligan emphasised that good tea was not demoralising.

After the consideration motion was adopted, A series of amendments were moved and owing to previous understanding several of them were accepted by Government.

I. T. M. E. BOARD

The House adopted Mr. Dutt's amendment urging that instead of 20 members the Indian Tea Market Expansion Board shall consist of 27 as follows:—Two on the recommendation of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce; one on the recommendation of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce; one on the recommendation of the Madras Chamber; one on the recommendation of the Associated Chambers; one on the recommendation of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce; one South Indian Chamber of Commerce; five on the recommendation of the Indian Tea Association, Calcutta; two on the recommendation of the Surma Valley Branch of the Indian Tea Association; two on the recommendation of the United Planters Association, South India; two on the recommendation of the Dooars Planters Association; one on the joint recommendation of the Darjeeling Planters Association and Terai Planters Association; one on the recommendation of the Indian Tea Planters Association, Jalpaiguri; two on the recommendation of the Government of Bengal (one of whom is to represent tea planters of North Bengal, and one to represent tea planters of Tripura and Chittagong, who are Indians; one on the recommendation of the Assam Valley Indian Tea Planters Association; one on the recommendation of the Surma Valley Indian Planters Association; one on the recommendation of the Madras Government to represent tea planters in Southern India, who are Indians, and two on the recommendation of the Assam Branch of the Indian Tea Association.

The Executive Committee of the India Tea Market Expansion Board shall consist of nine members of the Board, of whom not less than three shall be Indians.

BILL PASSED

The Bill as amended was passed and the House adjourned till Monday.—A.P.

CONGRESS A LIVE FORCE

Striking Rise Of Over 10,000 In Membership In City

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

A very notworthy rise of over 10,000 in the membership of the Congress in the city, this year, has been recorded, much to the satisfaction of the Congress workers in the several wards in Bombay.

28,205 persons have been enrolled as Congress members this year, as against about 17,000 last year.

This striking increase in membership is a distinct proof of the Congress being a live organisation. People in greater numbers are ever being drawn nearer and nearer the Congress.

On the one hand the public were being regaled with scare-mongering stories of Congress activities by the enemies of the Congress. On the other hand, the membership of the Congress increased by leaps and bounds.

The maximum contribution of 7,400 members enrolled for the year. comes from the nerve-centre of all business localities in the city, Bhuleshwar. Is this a reply to the "21?".

Last year, the total number on the rolls was about 17,000. This year it is over 28,000. which indicates that the citizens of Bombay continue to take keener interest than ever in the activities of the Congress Committees in the Wards as well as of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

FIGURES ACCORDING TO WARDS

The following are the figures of membership according to Wards: 'A' Ward (Fort) 2,141, 'B' Ward (Mandvi) 3,995, 'C' Ward (Bhulesh-War 7,400, 'D' Ward (Girgaum) 5,345, 'E' Ward (Byculla) 2,014, 'F' Ward (Parel) 3,230, and 'G' Ward (Dadar) 4,080.....Total 28,205.

ASSEMBLY SESSION

To End On Wednesday?

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, October 10.

Lobby discussions reveal that Government resolution relating to road fund will not be discussed in the current session, but will be postponed to the Delhi Session. Consequently, all matters of controversy have been eliminated from the Agenda, for the time being, and the session may be expected to conclude on the 14th.

Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai leaves Simla to-morrow. It is understood the Congress Party, this evening, disapproved the conduct of those members who had left Simla without intimating the Leader.

SEPTEMBER LUCKY NUMBERS

Every copy of the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition issued during the month of September was given a Number which was printed on the back cover. 37 of these Numbers selected at random were previously lodged in a sealed cover with the Central Bank of India, Ltd. This cover has now been opened and we have pleasure in giving below the "Lucky Numbers" for September.

Copies bearing the Lucky Numbers will be purchased by us at prices shown for each Number. These copies should be sent to us securely wrapped by registered post addressed to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle", Red House, Parsi Bazar St., Fort, Bombay. The purchase price will be remitted by us per return by Money order.

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About Studios And Stars

Beniamine Gigli in "Remember To-night" at the Regal this week.

"THINGS TO COME"

A Great Drama Of The Future

Alexander Korda's production of H. G. Wells futuristic drama, "Things to Come" will be screened at the Capitol Theatre from Saturday, 10th October. Conceived on a grandiose scale, this gripping narrative unfolds a prophetic vision of events likely to occur during the next 120 years. The story opens in Everytown at Christmas time. The festivities are interrupted by an air attack. War has broken out. A long struggle ensues during which Everytown is destroyed. The clock is turned back, everywhere is chaos. Murdering bands of fighters, ill equipped, carry on the struggle under command of their various bosses. A group of survivors take on the task of reconstructing the world. The work is carried on by their descendants and gradually a new society is evolved. A machine is invented to carry people to the moon. This arouses opposition but the experiment is successful. In spite of this, humanity is still doubtful of its ultimate destiny. "Things to Come" produced at a cost exceeding £250,000 ranks as the most ambitious picture ever produced by a British company. Ingenious effects and models were contrived by Ned Mann, the famous Hollywood trick specialist. The imaginative settings were designed by Vincent Korda assisted by the author's son, Frank Wells. A particularly strong cast includes Raymond Massey, Cedric Hardwicke, Ralph Richardson, Maurice Braddel, Edward Chapman, Sophie Stewart, Derrick de Marney and Margaretta Scott. W. Cameron Menzies was brought over from Hollywood to direct "Things to Come," which will be distributed by United Artists.

"ACHHUT KANYA"

Enters Third Month Of Run At Roxy

"Achhut Kanya" has already passed through the 300th show at the Roxy since its release. Though it has scored three centuries to use the language of the sportsman, it is still "not out" and seems like confidently going into the next century with its entry into the 13th week yesterday

It is, however, settled that "Achhut Kanya" will not be allowed to remain long on the Roxy screen. This is the arrangement decided upon in view of the fact that Bombay Talkies' next picture "Janmabhoomi" is to be released at the Royal Opera House on October 31st.

"Achhut Kanya" has found a place in the B.P.C.C.s programme in connection with "Gandhi Jayanti". This film will be shown free of charge to the Harijans in the city, to-day, (Sunday).

EAST INDIA FILMS

Techniques Of "Sonehra Sansar"

Director Devaki Bose has in the meantime taken the interior scenes of the Railway Train with full sound effects and dialogues. In this scene, the cameraman, Mr. Sailen Bose had a very tough job to perform. We are told, he has introduced some of the most complicated and difficult technical innovations, which have not yet been introduced by any other technicians, in this country.

PROGRESS OF "BAHI SEPAHI".

If everything goes on smoothly, this spectacular production is expected to be finished by the middle of next month.

"LAILA-MAJNUN" READY—

Arrangements are in progress to release this picture in Iran. The producer is also considering offers for its release in some of the provinces of India as well.

FUTURE PLAN OF PRODUCTION:—Though no definite announcement has yet been made, we understand that this concern is contemplating to take up another Bengali Social picture, to be produced by a well-known director. We hope to furnish further details in the near future.

When Gladys Swarthout returns to Hollywood from New York sometime in April after her operatic and radio appearances she will start work immediately in "The New Divorce". Immediately following this, Gadys will appear in "The Count of Luxembourg" with Frank Forest, the American tenor ..... Which should keep Gladys busy for some time.

"REMEMBER TO NIGHT"

At The Regal

Beniamine Gigli, held by many to be the world's greatest tenor since Caruso is the star of "Remember To-night" ("Forget Me Not") the London Film Production which is being shown at the Regal from yesterday. In a story especially written for him, Gigli has been provided with a role in which he should feel perfectly at ease—that of an internationally famous singer. The producers have broken away from the "obscurity-to-stardom overnight" theme which has served as a vehicle for many other opera stars. Gigli is shown in a very human setting as a doting father and husband whose home is nearly broken-up by a jealous woman. Joan Gardner Alexander Korda's beautiful discovery, plays opposite Gigli in the most difficult and important role she has so far attempted. Hugh Wakefield has a typical part as the well-meaning but assinine manager to the great tenor. An exceptionally strong supporting cast includes Ivan Brandt, Jeanne Stuart, Allan Jeayes, Hay Petrie and Charles Carson. "Remember To-night" (Forget Me Not) was directed by Soltan Korda who made the highly successful "Sanders of the River".

KAJJAN IN "RAJ DULARI"

At The Globe

You must have seen and heard all those poignant tales of love and romance—like those of "Laila and Majnu" and "Shirin and Farhad" from Madan Theatres. You cannot forget the lilting songhits given by the well-known songstress and star, Begum Jehanara Kajjan—whose voice is as sweet as that of Nightingale. Now if you want to see her—hear her—her wonderful art of expressions and, her ringing silvery voice, you must see Tollywood Studio (Calcutta's) romantic picture "Rajduari"—now running at Globe Talkies, Sandhurst Road.

"Raj-Dulari" is a poignant drama of a beautiful girl for whose love, an elegant young man risks his life and sallies forth into the jaws of death. She is sweet, attractive and intelligent. He is brave, dare-devil and romantic. They both fall in love and then matters take different turn altogether. What happens then? You must see this great picture "Raj-Dulari" at the Globe next Friday.

Kajjan is supported by a big cast—Khalil, Mohamed Husein, Sheila, etc.

"Manmohan" at the Imperial (Sagar) with Bibbo and Yakub.

TAMIL TALKIE

At Plaza

The Tamil talkie: "Leelavati Sulochana" was shown at Plaza last Sunday before a crowded house of South Indians. The story is based on the famous Tamil novel of Rao Bahadur P. Sambanda Mudaliar. It is a tale of machinations of Leelavati who tries to obstruct the "love affair" of Sulochana at every stage and finally finds herself discomfited. Srimatis Sivabagyam and Saradambal play their roles very well, though the former is more impressive. Mr. Govindan is at home in love as in philosophy and his evolution from a saint to a lover is well portrayed. Mr. Jayaraman regales the audience with Kittappa's style of popular songs. The talkie will be shown to-day as a morning show.

"MAYA"

At Minerva

CONTRIBUTED.

The release of 'Maya,' New Theatres' latest h" at the Minerva from the 3rd October describes the story of a forsaken, forlorn woman, with a stirring dramatic theme. A gripping element is supplied by the trial of Maya.

Jamuna, playing the title role, is marvellous—laying, bare a forgotten woman's heart. Her performance is without question a penetrating one, it is sensitive and vital.

Pahari Sanyal establishes himself as one of the greatest dramatic actors in India to-day.

K. C. Dey and Nawab are splendid in their parts. The picture as a whole is a great achievement for director Barua.

"Raj Dulari" at the Globe.

Around Theatre & Film Land

SANGEET'S "CALL OF THE SOUL"

To Be Released At The Majestic

Here comes another marvellous achievement in Sangeet Movietone's latest smash hit, 'Call of the Soul' or 'Hridaya Manthan', which is to be released next Saturday, the 17th October 1936 at the Majestic Cinema, Girgaon. It is full of entertainment for the eye, ear and heart, cine technique being at its zenith and much more better than almost all Indian picturts so far presented. It compares very favourably with the best out-put from the leading Indian Studios and in many respects surpasses them all. In histrionic merit and the beauty of its marvellous musical score, it excels all that we have seen as yet. The music of 'Call of the Soul' or 'Hridaya Manthan' is itself the chief virtue which is worth a dozen times the price of admission and going miles to hear. Bai Jaddanbai, A. Hussain and Baby Rani, the great stars,—A. Hussain, the most handsome hero of the screen, Bai Jaddanbai herself with her most scientific music and marvellous art, that six years old child star, Baby Rani, with her heart rending songs and charming actions, supported by a gay galaxy of stars, present the most burning questions of the century. Once in a while a picture like this comes to the screen, that will thrill you, inspire you, as you have never been thrilled or inspired before. Hats off for Bai Jaddanbai, the only woman Director of India, the pride of the cine-world, for her marvellous achievement in this picture of pictures the 'Call of the Soul' or 'Hridaya Manthan' to be released at the Majestic next Saturday.

. . . . Bai Jaddanbai is the first Indian woman who has distinguished herself as a director. She belongs to Allahabad but migrated to Calcutta at an early age and acquired great fame there as a songstress. She was, for sometime, a His Master's Voice Gramophone artiste and her extraordinary musical accomplishments have won for her innumerable

"Things To Come" at the Capitol this week.

"Diljan" at the Wellington this week (Bharat Laxmi).

it is most difficult to tell who is the greatest—give their best in this picture of pictures; and we are swept by a screen play, so cleverly contrived, along with the awful grandeur of its marvellous background. There is climax and anti-climax, peace and turmoil, beauty and violence in the 'Call of the Soul' but the stark realism of the scenes of the temples and ghats of the Holy City of Benares, and those which follows, make the picture undoubtedly the greatest, the best and the superb. This soul-stirring, social drama the greatest musical extravaganza, and the Sangeet's most sensational and revolutionary epic of human emotions, violent as dynamite, calls upon the self-constituted custodians and censors of the Hindu Society to wake up to have a retrospect of the pathetic consequences of their verdicts and to realise the irreparable harm they have done and they do to the society by forming tyrannical social conventions, sending innocent millions out of the folds of civilised society and making them hardened criminals. It also inspires the younger Hindu generation to gird up their loins to crusade against the most deadly and reactionary laws of the society that have mercilessly crushed to dust the precious lives and souls of promising innocent millions. The most inimitable and versatile screen team headed by

medals and awards. In Calcutta she was popularly known as Queen of Music. Her entry in the talkies dates back to the year 1933 when she accepted the mother's role in 'Raja Gopichand', produced by Playart Phototone Corporation, Lahore. After this she played the second female lead in several pictures, produced by Mahalaxmi, Eastern Art Productions, and Sagar Film Co., where she distinguished herself for her beautiful music, intelligent acting and excellent diction. It was in the year 1935 that Bai Jaddanbai floated the Sangeet Film Co., with herself as its sole proprietor and chief artiste. She wrote the story, songs and dialogues and was the music director of her first picture 'Talash-i-Haq' or 'The Search for Truth', which was a remarkable success. Her second Talkie 'Madam Fashion', which has just been released, is acclaimed to be even better than the first. Jaddanbai has written the story, scenario, songs and dialogues of this talkie and it is also her first directional effort. All impartial critics are unanimous in their opinion that Jaddanbai has proved more successful in her very first attempt, than many of the male directors with dozens of pictures to their credit. The story of the film is a satire on the modern Indian society and is quite interesting Jaddanbai has acquitted herself admirably both in her songs and acting in the leading role. Sangeet Film's third picture the 'Call of the Soul' is produced under Jaddan Bai's direction and, it is said, she has spared no pains to make it an outstanding film of the year. "It is indeed commendable not to say surprising that a producer from the supposed 'weaker' sex is competing successfully with and even surpassing some old and established producers in Bombay"—thus comments the 'Filmindia', in one of its recent issues, on Jaddanbai's achievement.

It was not very difficult for any person to produce films in the silent days when the cost of production was low and there was little competition, but now the times have changed and it requires a lot of organising ability and enterprise, besides a huge investment, to be successful as a Talkie Producer. Jaddanbai has achieved this in a remarkably short time and there is every possibility of her coming into the front rank of Indian Producers and directors in the near future. Bai Jaddan Bai has taken all the risks of a pioneer and now it is for other Indian ladies to follow the lead given by her.

Pahari Sanyal in "Maya" at the Minerva (New Theatres).

SILHOUETTE COMPETITION

PLEASE READ CAREFULLY

This competition should appeal to all as it is interesting and requires a little brain work to solve it.

The illustrations marked A, B, C, ... are well defined silhouettes of certain objects. From each of these silhouettes a part is cut off and reproduced (not necessarily in the same position) on the opposite page under numbers 1, 2, 3, ... You are to find out the parts belonging to the respective Silhouettes.

In order to simplify the solution not more than two straight cuts are put on any of the Silhouettes to get the cut part.

For example from "Q" which is the Silhouette of two persons a part of the figure with the umbrella is cut out and reproduced in another position in No. 12. The white dotted lines in "Q" are given only to show exactly where the two straight cuts were put to obtain the part shown in No. 12. Thus No. 12 is entered against "Q" in the coupon.

You may in a similar manner fill in the rest of the coupon and submit as many entries as you like with a fee of EIGHT ANNAS for each entry before Friday, 16th October, 1936, subject to and observing the following rules.

Family members and friends may send their entries, if convenient to them, under one cover and may remit entrance fee of ANNAS EIGHT only per coupon in one money order or one postal order.

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full stating number of entries enclosed and send your entries accompanied with an entrance fee of As. 8 for each entry either by hand delivery or through post as under:—

(a) HAND DELIVERY—Local competitors may, if they so wish hand over their entries at our Office with entrance fee of As. 8 in cash for each entry and obtain a receipt for the same. All entries will be received at the counter during office-hours from 10 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

(b) REGISTERED POST and MONEY ORDERS—Entries by Registered Post and Money Orders must be sent to our Office address:—Competition Manager, "Red House", 140, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay (Registered covers or money orders to Post Box address will not be accepted by the Post Office).

(c) ORDINARY POST—The covers must be addressed to the Competition Manager, Box No. 706. (Seven hundred and six) G P.O. Bombay.

2. Competitor may submit any number of entries provided a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS in stamps of half or quarter anna, cash or by money order is sent for each entry. In case of remittance by Money Order the P. O. Receipt must accompany the entries. A Competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this competition. Solution of this competition will be accepted only on our entry coupon.

3. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify the Competitors submitting such entries.

4. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on Friday, 16th Oct., 1936, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

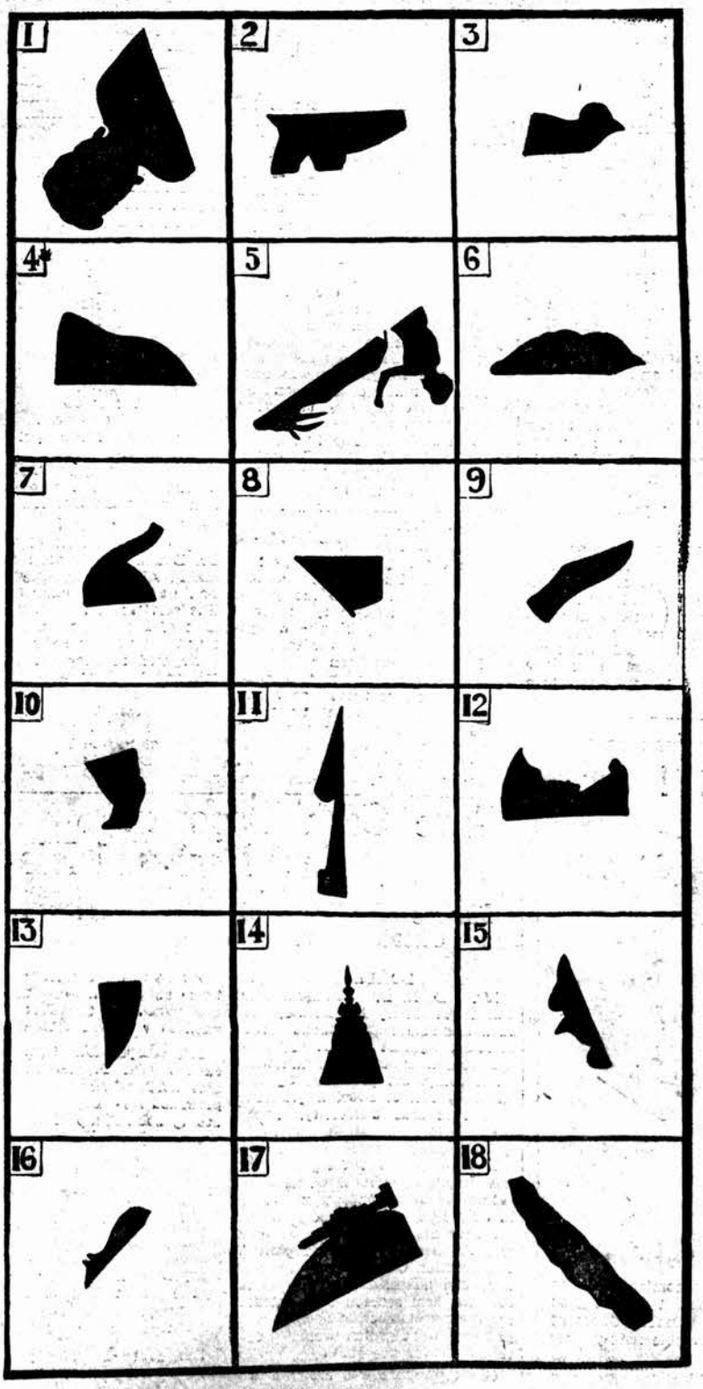
5. Correction or mutilations of entries will disqualify the competitor.

6. In case of ties the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

7. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or de-

1st Prize	Other Prizes	Consolation Prizes
Rs. 5,000	Rs. 2,000	Rs. 500

Total Rs. 7,500



layed. No correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

8. It is a combined competition exclusively for the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition; the "Bombay Samachar" Sunday Edition and the "Bombay Sentinel."

ENTRY COUPON.

Illustrations.	Illustrations.
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Name.....

Address.....

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Please write name and address in Block Letters.

CLOSING DATE

FRIDAY

16th October, 1936

A BOMBAY DIARY

By--.The Observer

Council Finale

Wednesday, October 7th, was an important date in the annals of the Bombay Legisiative Council, for that day saw the end of the old order of things. The Bombay Council in its present form will now be no more; instead, there will be ushered in a bi-cameral legislature under the new constitution. One can hardly say that the career of the Council during the last fifteen years has been in any way distinguished. In fact, the Council has earned an unenviable reputation for subservience and even reactionarism. Government had always well-drilled majority at their command, and very rare, indeed, were the occasions when the non-official could present a united front. The people of the Presidency have, therefore, no cause to regret the final expiry of the present legislature; nor have they any particular reason to enthuse over the impending changes. Sir Robert Bell, the Home Member, in bidding good-bye to the Council made a speech appropriate to the occasion, and wished the best of luck to those of the members who were standing for the elections. As to how many of them will come out successful in the polls is, of course, a different story!

Ambernath Day

Much sympathy naturally exists in this city for the strikers in the Wimco match factory—Ambernath is within fifty miles of Bombay—and last Sunday various organisations had united in observing the Ambernath Day. A party of the strikers had specially come all the way on foot, and very great enthusiasm was displayed at the meeting held at Chowpatty. Mr. K. F. Nariman presided at the meeting. Sir Phiroze Sethna who is one of the directors of the company, came in for a good deal of caustic comments. A resolution was adopted particularly condemning the action of the resident magistrate of Kalyan in hand-cuffing and roping Mr. Parulekar, the leader of the strikers and a member of the Servants of India Society. At the end of the meeting a huge effigy of a Wimco match-box was burnt, and an impressive torch-light procession was formed and it marched in a spectacular fashion to the premises of the Servants of India Society. It is understood that a handsome collection was made during the course of the day in aid of the strikers.

Famine Relief Day

Yesterday was observed as the Famine Relief Day. A number of volunteer bodies and other organisations had associated with the Mayor's Relief Committee in making the Day a success, and though the exact sum collected is not yet known, it is expected that the contributions will amount to a handsome figure. The Committee, of course, cannot rest upon its oars until rupees five lakhs, the amount computed to be necessary for relief have been collected, and Bombay citizens will do well to bear this fact in mind.

Beaumont Inquiry

The various cricketers who had assembled in this city have now departed after recording their evidence with Sir John Beaumont, the president of the Committee. A lot of persuasion is said to have been necessary for certain players, who were afraid to open their mouths in view of their future prospects. The evidence recorded is strictly confidential, and most of it, so the rumour runs, is very much against Vizzy. Meanwhile a stalemate is created by the resignation of Sir Sikander Hyat Khan. Far from being surprising, the resignation was anticipated by many of us when Sir Sikander left this city two weeks ago to take up his new appointment in Punjab. The further decisions of the Board of Control in this matter are awaited with some impatience for the sooner the inquiry is over the better will it be for everybody.

Sensational Ending

With the acquittal in appeal of Kapoor, a Punjabi sharebroker who was sentenced on the charge of enticing away a married woman, Ranganayaki, the daughter of a Madras advocate, the final curtain has been rung down upon a case which had become the sensation of three provinces. The 'aeroplane romance' as it was called, had dragged in the lower court for nearly thirteen months, and while the public may have derived plenty of entertainment by the revelations made, one cannot lose sight of the fact that much precious public time and money was wasted in the process. It appears again from the High Court judgment that the complaint was vitiated at the very root, and thus the unfortunate magistrate who originally tried the case, is thus coming in for a good deal of criticism.

Homage

The week was remarkable for the various functions held in celebration of the Gandhi Jayanti. Apart from the many lectures delivered in different parts of the city the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee had arranged a small exhibition of village industries at the Congress House. A number of Harijan men and women were also specially entertained by a group of organisations, and a Hindi elocution competition was held at the People's Jinnah Hall. The fact that though he has officially retired from the Congress, Mahatma Gandhi stands foremost in the hearts of his countrymen was once again amply demonstrated by the widespread homage paid to him during the last few days.

G. O. M.'s Bust

By placing a bust of the late Dr. Dadabhoy Naoroji in their main hall the Bombay Corporation has only honoured itself. The services of the Grand Old Man of Indian Nationalism to the country and city alike are as variegated as they are monumental, and his bust will henceforth serve as an inspiration to our civic fathers. The memorial bears the apt inscription: "He was the Father of Indian Politics and Economics, and of the Ideal of Swarajya."

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Gave Cash Deposit And Resigned His Job

Madras Graduate Charges Europeans With Cheating And Criminal Misappropriation

BOMBAY: Saturday.

Mr. D. N. D. Khandalavala, Third Presidency Magistrate, issued immediate summons this morning against Mr. R. T. Underwood, and Mr. C. H. Grostate, on a complaint preferred against them by Mr. J. Lobo, a graduate of the Madras University, lately working in A. E. G. Indian Electric Co. at Ballard Estate.

The complainant alleged he was employed in A. E. G. and the second accused approached him in July 1936 and induced him to meet the first accused who, he said, was the head of the Metropolitan Construction Co., and that he was a special qualified Engineer, and that his firm secured the contract for the reconstruction of Quetta a piece of work which would extend for over five years.

Great pressure was brought to bear on the complainant who was promised a job at Quetta, on a handsome salary and was told that as his presence was urgently required on the Northern City he would have to immediately resign his appointment with the A. E. G. Further the complainant would be required to deposit Rs 350 in cash

Complainant resigned his job and further paid the cash deposit. For nearly two months neither the cash was refunded nor the promised job was forthcoming. The suspicions of the complainant were now roused. The office of the Metropolitan Construction Co. was twice changed within the space of one month in the Fort locality until it vanished altogether.

The complainant then demanded his cash deposit back. The first accused Mr. Underwood, approached Rev. Dr. Ghezzi, S.J., the acting Archbishop of Bombay and the complainant was sent for by the Rev. Dr. Gracias, the Private Secretary to the late Archbishop of Bombay. As the Rev. Dr. Gracias intervened in the matter the complainant was given time to make good the cash deposit of Rs. 300 in addition to sufficient compensation for the direct loss of the job at A. E. G. suffered by the complainant. The accused failed to make good the amount.

The Third Presidency Magistrate issued process against them for cheating and criminal breach of trust.

Mr. Joachim Alva who presented the complaint pressed the Magistrate to issue a Warrant against the accused for he stated a summons would be inadequate relief for the loss and hardship incurred by the complainant; besides the first accused had vanished from his residence and was nowhere to be seen in Bombay. He might abscond altogether.

The Magistrate said he would issue warrants against the accused if the summons were ineffective in the first instance.

Famine-stricken villagers breaking stones.

Levelling earth on the Ku shalgadh Road.

Relief Works Opened By Government Insufficient

Peasants Abandon All Hopes As Crops Resown In September Wither Away

(From Our Correspondent)

DOHAD, Oct. 9.

Sjt. Matabhai Damore, the Secretary of the Dohad-Jhalod Peasants' Union, from his Jhalod camp has issued the following statement to the press after extensively touring the villages of Jhalod and some of Dohad Talukas:—

"When I realised in the middle of September the bare necessity of putting the acute situation of these villages to the knowledge of the public outside, I made a statement to the press. At that time great many official and non-official workers without studying properly the actual situation tried to view the situation then existing. I, being a Bhil, am in direct touch with Bhils and the conditions that were then prevailing tried to save the public from being mislead by those statements that were alleged to be authoritative.

I was, from the very begining, of the opinion that the rains have not improved the famine situation in the slightest degree, and now I realise that what I conjuctured that day, has proved to be true. Everybody with his open eyes sees that all the early-sown, late-sown and resown crops have all dried up and withered due to the drought starting again.

Excuse For Govt.

I realise that the rains in the middle of September have no effect whatsoever in improving the situation except that of helping the Revenue Officers in postponement of the declaration of famine in this area. Now it is learnt that the revenue officers have started holding Annavari inquiries with a view to exacting their revenues dues early in January.

A month back there was a report about the early starting of Dohad Sanjeli Pakka road via Chakhalia Limdi and projects and other preliminaries were said to be in progress, but now it appears that nothing has been done in the matter, and closing the present works is under contemplation of the some of the officers concerned.

The present works that have been started have been found by various villagers to be very hard and not providing their bare subsistence. The methods adopted by the supervisers in charge of exacting three inches more of metal in each measure keeping the 14 inches high instead of 12 inches, have been found to be most disadvantageous to labourers. The old and feeble cannot attend these works. For them some easy work and dole methods should be adhered to.

No Hope

In villages of Varod, Bajarwad, Sampoi, Nansalai, Kadwal, Jetpur, Kalji and Devjees' Sarasvanis, Melania, Timachi Bhimpuri, Ghasia, Hirola and others where crops of maize and till which were re-sown due to the rains in September have been noticed to be drying and withering. When the villagers were asked about the future developments of drought, it was learnt that very bad days are to come very soon. There is no hope in almost all the villages of Jhalod Taluka for any Rabi crops.

One thing which has not been noticed by any one is the urgency of opening of works in the vicinity of the eastern villages of the taluka. One can at once realise the acute situation here from the overcrouding of labourers within two days at the Sandi tank digging work. The latest reports show that the number has considerably increased. There is little doubt that day by day the acute famine situation is being worsened, and requires an early declaration by the Government of the state of famine and adopting various relief measures with a view to coping with the situation.

Free Food

Our peasants' Union, with limited sources of income have started one cheap grain shop at Dasla, and is contemplating opening of more such shops if funds permit. In Jhalod Taluka old and invalids are given free corn for food. Seeds are supplied where there is likelihood of any crop being watered by well water. The Union has also started rendering medical help to the poor bhils. Other relief measures have also been contemplated by our Executive.

Looking to the situation here the works that have been started by the Government in Jhalod Taluka are insufficient to provide work for villagers in almost all the villages and to all the villagers.

The present move by the Mayor Committee of Bombay regarding raising funds for starting relief work in the drought affected areas has been highly appreciated. I would rather request the Mayor Fund secretaries to personally visit this area and devise their various relief operations in view of their own observations.

I invite all the public workers not to overlook the situation, and to remain alert and take all possible measures atonce.

CALAMITY IN FAMINELAND

Big Fire Kills Girl And Destroys Four Houses

DOHAD, Oct. 9.

A big fire broke out on 8th at eleven noon, in Muwada a hamlet of Jhalod town, in which four houses of Patidar farmers were completely gutted.

The cause of the fire is not known.

A little girl was trapped in the fire and she was burnt alive, all the attempts to rescue her having failed. One boy also got very severe burns.

The total loss is estimated to be of Rs. 15,000. The farmers have been destitute of home food and clothes, and require immediate help.

SITUATION IN JHALOD

(From A Correspondent.)

DOHAD, Oct. 9.

Dohad Taluka received scattered showers to the extent of 150 cents to 200 cents on 26th and 27th September but the whole of Jhalod Mahal has been unfortunate in not receiving even these beneficient showers. It is in the most severe grip of famine.

There is no prospect of Rabi sowing in the Jhalod Mahal as well as in many villages of Dohad Taluka.

It is understood that the Gujerat Provincial Congress Committee is conducting eight cheap grain shops in Jhalod Mahal alone through the Bhil Seva Mandal. The total daily sale at these shops amounts to about 325 mds.

The work of deepening the field wells for irrigating the later sown maize crop and rabi crops will be shortly undertaken by the workers of the Mandal. It should be remembered that this work was closed due to rains in the second week of September. This work will benefit the Bhil farmers in increasing their agricultural product and will be of permanent utility.

Local Board Active

The Taluka Local Board is very active in providing relief to the famished peasantry by opening relief works at various centres in Jhalod Mahal. The metal breaking work at two centres on Kushalgadh road is going on for the last three weeks where the number of labourers is about eight hundred.

The Board has opened from 3rd October Sabli tank repair work in the most affected part of the Jhalod Mahal. This work has been a boon to the Bhils of that part where uptil now there was no relief work. The severity and gravity of the situation can well be gauged by the fact that the number of labourers has swollen to 1,300 within a week.

Mr. Laxmidas Shreekant, the president of the Taluka Local Board has visited the famine stricken area.

The late Khan Saheb Mohammadali M. Hassonjee, whose portrait was unveiled in the town hall, Nagpur, on 26th Sept. by Justice Bhawanishankar Niyogi. The late Khan Saheb was an elected member of the Nagpur Municipality from 1881 till 1920. He was the sur-punch of the Bohra community of Nagpur till his death. He rendered valuable assistance to the Government and the public during the famine of 1900 and also during the Great War. The title of Khan Sahib was conferred upon him in 1918.

OUTRAGE IN CO-OP. UNION OFFICE

Sub-Deputy Registrar Stabbed

KOILKUNYTLA, Oct. 9.

Mr. M. Anantharaman, Co-operative Sub-Deputy Registrar, Kurnool, camping here was brutally stabbed last night by unknown persons in the verandah of the Local Co-operative Union Office. He was removed to hospital where his condition is precarious.—A. P.

ROAD PROJECTS APPROVED

(From Our Correspondent)

SIMLA, Oct. 9.

The Standing Committee of Roads met to-day and considered a number of items, including the Punjab proposal for the Jhang-Lyallpur Road and the Madras proposals for bridges and culverts. The Committee approved of the schemes.

Saed-E-Havas At Lahor

(From A Correspondent)

LAHORE, Oct. 10.

Nawab Shah Nawaz Khan of Mamdot, performed the opening ceremony of Minerva Film Company's "Saed E-Havas", Urdu adaptation of Shakespeare's "King John" before a distinguished gathering last night at Naulakha Talkies.

"INSURANCE NOT DEPRESSED CLASS MISSION"

Dr. Pattabhi's Panacea For Improving Agents' Lot And Wiping Indebtedness Of Poor

GUNTUR, (By Mail).

The third Andhra Provincial Indian Insurance Companies' Agents' Conference was opened here this morning, under the presidentship of Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitharamayya, President of the States Peoples' Conference, and a former member of the All-India Congress Working Committee. About hundred delegates representing several companies, attended the conference. Messrs. N. V. Chalapathi Rao, S. Kanakaraju, I. V. Ramanayya, Santhayya, V. Narasimharao, T. Ramarao, S. Poornananda Sarma, P. Suryanarayana, S. Subbarao, Cherukuvada Narasimham, among others were present at the conference. Dr. Pattabhi Sitharamayya, the President elect, was given a fitting reception by the members of the Reception Committee, and other Congress leaders of this place. The Conference was held in the spacious compound of the Asian Assurance Buildings, and the proceeding commenced with prayers. Mr. V. V. P. Subramanyam, Chairman of the Reception Committee, then read the welcome address.

Mr. A. Sithapathirao, advocate, in declaring the conference open dwelt at length on the requisite qualifications of an Insurance Agent and suggested the necessity of forming an organisation to train the agents in the business, which should also serve to protect the interests of the agents and also the policy-holders.

Dr. Pattabhi Sitharamayya then delivered his presidential address, in the course of which he said:

Insurance for sooth is good as a protection against the evil day or against tne evening of life or against a domestic emergency. It is good for those who make their pile as officers or agents connected with the business, but when a study of the science and art of insurance is presented to and pressed on the public it excites unmixed feelings of cavil and contempt.

To-day, Insurance is passing through the stage through which pedagogy has passed from which it has emerged. An Insurance conference commands no more attention than a Teachers' conference did till recently and the politician who diverts his attention to the subject is looked upon as one who has lost caste and who is angling for a position of some remunerative value. The time has come however when we have passed a milestone in the march of our struggle. The era of cavil and calumny is an inevitable stage in the progress of any movement and when it has survived that era, the movement becomes a source of attraction. Thus have labour movement, the peasants' movement and the movement of Banking and Insurance made their way up to becoming planks in the National Platform. They are no longer the pastimes of sectional-minded or the preoccupations of self-seeking adventurers; they are part and parcel of National programme. That is why the Karachi Session of the Congress has passed a resolution in which the following clause occurs:

"The State shall own or control key industries and services—mineral resources, railways, waterways, shipping and other means of public transport". Amongst the service referred to are doubtless the Banking and Insurance Services—which are recognised to be public utility services and which must sooner or later become the direct charge of the Nation.

SHORTSIGHTED CONGRESSMEN

The Congressman in India is at times shortsighted. He does not anticipate and prepare himself for the day when he will no longer be an irresponsible critic but a responsible administrator. Whenever the latter day should come, the Congressman must engage himself when occasion permits or opportunity arises, to study the various problems envisaged in the Karachi programme. The fundamental rights of the nation, the identity of interest between the States and the Provinces, the community of interest between the various religious and races of India, the co-ordination of interest between the rural and the urban areas, between labour and peasantry, between crafts and industries —all these must constitute the outfit of every honestly equipped Congressman.

Insurance is big enough to find a place in the bosom of the Congress and Congress is big enough to afford accommodation to the movement of Insurance. Congress has given business to Insurance. Let Insurance give food and drink to Congressmen, serving the National cause and suffering for national uplift.

ARTIFICIAL STATE

Insurance is the means of mutual protection on a nation-wide scale which the civilised nations of the modern day afford to one another. In good olden days our fore-fathers needed very little of such protection and indeed what little they did need they secured in the village community, and the village organisation which ensured the self-sufficiency as well as the self-protection of the village.

India has doubtless made rapid strides in this new field as in several other new fields created by the modern conditions but its progress is as yet nothing compared even to a country like Japan which has an insurance of 1,200 crores, for four crores of population while India has only 200 crores for 35 crores of population. And after all, the Japanese are not widely different from the Indians. It does not, therefore, require much imagination to be able to see that whatever view point you may emphasise, the plea for wide interest in and attention to problems of Insurance is unchallengeable.

Insurance conferences have lately been becoming more frequent than conferences relating to allied branches of administration of service—such as Banking and amongst them, there are three distinct sub-varieties of conferences—those of Insurance Companies as a whole, those of Insurance policy holders and those of Insurance agents. That each of these groups requires to organise its resources and its strength is not a matter ultimately to be commended, though in the initial stages it has become inevitable. Our aim must rather be to co-ordinate the interests of the company, the agent and the policy-holder, or in other words, the share-holder, the agent and the policy-holder. These are the three beams upon which the edifice of Insurance is built.

ADVERSE CRITICISM.

It is likely that this new experiment may be considered by some premature. An experiment with Truth runs no hazards or risks beyond the adverse criticism of an uniformed section of the public whom, however, it is our duty to educate on new lines. One ounce of business on these lines and according to these principles is much better than a ton of propaganda or tons more of criticisms

PRUDENT AGENT

It does not require much of imagination to discern the fact that the safety and soundness of Insurance business rests wholly on and is strictly proportionate to the soundness of the agent's character and the stability of his position.

The prudent agent would not think of the pomp and circumstance in the immediate—not of the bedecked office and the belted peon, not of the glittering car and glowing preferments but of steady work, slow progress, stable position and standing prospects. To this end the agent must cease to make himself an object of competition between rival claimant Companies, but one that can with deliberation and balance pick and choose his field of service. The business is a really good one which takes you from small beginnings to large benelts and gives you a guarantee of their abiding character.

Actuaries tell us that in calculations of premia, renewal commission forms a necessary fraction of the figures representing premia. How then can its payment be evaded—whether it be on the ground of the agent's death, or his inability to introduce fresh business so long as he is not working in some other company during the term of his contract. Finally, are the contracts renewable every year or is there an element of permanence about them? These are the factors that claim consideration at the hands of agents.

The agent's profession rather should be likened to Government service that provides for the evening of life and is even better than that proivded the grant of renewal commission is free from evasive and vexatious conditions. Government service earns a pension after 30 years' slaving, which may not last 30 months. But Insurance agency guarantees after a service of one year a pension for 20 years through renewal commission, which has the knack of adding to itself as years roll on.

"Is your word as good as a bond? Do you mean what you say and will you do what you mean?" If the agent is satisfied that any Company can answer these two questions in the affirmative, then he can entrust his future to such a concern on the principle that small beginnings lead to great ends.

There are numerous aspects of Insurance which may more appropriately be considered at a general conference of Insurance Companies, rather than at a conference such as this—which is a conference of Agents. At such a conference it is much better to concentrate upon the position and prospects of the agent and examine the various phases of the subject. Why should agents be attached to and ear-marked for particular Insurance Companies? May we not elevate the trade of Insurance into a profession, may we not create a learned profession of Insurance agents who are not canvassing for this Company or that anymore than a vakil or doctor serves this client or that patient. All clients and all patients are equally welcome at their doors.

The vakil acquires a qualification, so does the doctor. They obtain sanads or diplomas which entitle them to practise their respective profession. They choose their courts or countryside and serve their constituents. They can change their clients, their courts and their scenes of labour. Can we not aim at bringing into existence a responsible class of Life Insurance Agents who are duly certified on proof of possession of certain qualifications and experience and knowledge to work—shall we not say, to practise—as Insurance agents?

AN ESSENEIAL FACTOR IN SOCIAL SERVICE

Our ambition and aim are clear—namely that the Insurance agent should be a factor with a deep and abiding interest in his profession and charged with a sense of due responsibility in the field of his labours. Insurance is not a depressed class mission but a department of State a social service, an essential factor of the economic life of the country. It is a national utility service. It cannot be the concern of a capitalist here or an adventurer there. It must be the prime concern of the State so that its inexhaustible resources may be diverted once again along channel of National beneficence. The problem of rural indebtedness on the one hand and of the public debt of the Nation on the other cannot be suitably or completely solved without pressing into service the mighty resources of Insurance. Supposing you bottle up all the vapors that emanate from the radiation of heat playing upon the waters of the sea, where would you get your rains and your monsoons, your rivers and water works. The waters of the sea evaporate and form clouds, the clouds condense and yield rains which would feed the rivers and enrich the ocean. Th's creulation of natural resources is kept up. So must the circulation of money through Banking and Insurance. Half the depression of the present day is justly attributed to the timid and conservative policy of Bankers and money lenders, who have either driven out money from their coffers or sat tight on their money-bags. This has restricted circulations and embarrassed the economic life of the nation. The Insurance world as well has a great part to play, in this economic reconstruction. To-day the Insurance Companies can help to wipe out the indebtedness of the poor ryots and adjust the National debt of the country. If such a noble result should ensue, we could not be too careful about laying well and truly the foundations of th's national service.

At the close of the presidential address Mr. S. Kankaraju, the general secretary of the Provincial Association read messages wishing the conference success.

A paper on "Equipment of Insurance Agents" was read by Mr. D. Subramanyam, lecturer Hindu College Guntur and general lecturers on Insurance by Messrs. Ch. Narasimham and S. Subbarao were also made, and the day's proceedings concluded.

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Of All Chemists
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Bombay Provincial Co-op. Bank

CELEBRATES SILVER JUBILEE TO-DAY

Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, Chairman Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank has issued the following statement on the eve of the Silver Jubilee of the Bank which is to be celebrated to-day;

As announced at the last annual general meeting of the Bank, the Board of Directors of the Bank have decided, in view of the prevailing unsatisfactory agricultural conditions in several parts of the Presidency, to postpone the celebration of the Bank's Silver Jubilee to a more appropriate occasion when the members of agricultural societies are free from the anxiety that the failure of the regular monsoon must necessarily create in their minds. All the same, meetings are to be held today, at all the Branches of the Bank, and at the Head Office, to give expression to our joy at the completion by the Bank of 25 years of its active service to the cause of co-operation in this Presidency.

A NOVEL VENTURE

To-day it will be 25 years since my friends, the late Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey and Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, embarked upon what appeared in 1911 a novel venture, and founded an institution which, I may say in all humility, has withstood the test of time. It has weathered many crises, the banking crisis of 1913, the financial upheaval caused by the War, the post-War slump, and, last but not the least, the world-wide economic depression, the end of which we have not yet seen. Notwithstanding these and other vicissitudes, it is indeed gratifying to all those who have been associated with the Bank that the Bank's credit and reputation are to-day firmly and securely established. Those who laid the foundation of this institution, laid it well and truly.

In this brief message, it is impossible for me to attempt any general survey of the Bank's working and growth. But the credit for its having grown from its humble size to the rank of a leading member of the Bankers' Clearing House in Bombay and to a stature second to that of no co-operative bank in India is due jointly to all who have been associated in its working—shareholders, customers, members of affiliated societies and banks, officials of the Co-operative Department, the directorate and the staff. The way in which the shareholders have appreciated the difficulties of the agricultural situation during the recent period of economic depression is as striking as the admirable spirit, in the face of overwhelming odds, evinced by members of societies in all areas served by the Bank who, as a whole, have stood loyally by their obligations. The Co-operative Department has always been sympathetic and appreciative, while the committees at the Branches have all along been helpful and vigilant. The staff have shown rare devotion to duty and concern for the paramount interests of the institution they serve. Lastly, the Bank has been especially fortunate in the spirit of unity which has ever animated its successive boards of directors who have thought and acted as one individual. It is the combination of all these forces that has built up the reputation and prestige of the Bank.

MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS.

To my mind, the main achievement of the Bank has been to indicate that it is possible to organise a financially sound system of agricultural credit that can combine efficiency with sympathy, in spite of the generally unprofitable nature of the agricultural industry. Co-operative credit is democratized credit, but it is also controlled credit. To combine the two has been difficult; but if the Bank has shown the way, it may well be said to have laid the foundation of a system of agricultural finance which should enable organised groups of agriculturists to enjoy the advantage of contact with the wider money market. Important as that service is, it is not enough; and it is for this reason that the Bank has interested itself in arrangements for the marketing of agricultural produce, in the supply of requisites and to a certain extent in the development of rural industries. By the opening of Branches, the Bank has set the vogue in this Presidency in providing banking facilities near the homes of the rural population. Finally, through its active association with all efforts for co-operative education, and otherwise, the Bank has not only attempted to instil a knowledge of true co-operative principles especially in their practical application, but it has also laboured to promote self-help and efficiency in primary societies and other bodies.

There still lies ahead of us all who are interested in rural progress a vast task, and I believe that in the performance of that task the Bank as the apex co-operative institution in the movement has an important role to fill. But the Bank can expand and develop its activities only to the extent that it continues to enjoy the sympathy and good-will of all interested in the co-operative movement. I would, therefore, beseech you all to extend to the Bank the same ungrudging hearty co-operation and support that you have shown in the past. Then alone can we succeed in bringing light and vigour in the homes of the agricultural population, the advancement of whose economic welfare must remain the Bank's primary concern.

Mr. M. G. Hallett, Governor-Designate of Bihar, sailed for England by Saturday's Bail Boat

MERCHANT BACK IN BOMBAY

But Reserves Statement On Tour Incidents For Inquiry Committe

Vijay Merchant, the Test Cricketer arrived at the Juhu aerodrome on Saturday afternoon by the Tata Aeroplane. He was received by friends, relatives and admirers at Juhu and profusely garlanded.

KEEPS MUM.

Interviewed by a "Chronicle" representative regarding happenings during the tour, Vijay Merchant declined to say anything as he was going to tell what all he had to say to Sir John Beaumont, the Chairman of the Cricket Enquiry Commission.

Asked regarding the story in the "Sketch" which was reproduced in the "Times of India" that just before the second Test and after his request to the Captain that he should stand down and give place to a better man, he apologised to the Captain, Merchant said that he would make everything clear to Sir John Beaumont and he did not think it advisable to say anything at present.

In the evening Merchant went to the Hindu Gymkhana and met many of his friends including Amarnoth, Jai and Hindleker.

THE "SKETCH" STORY.

In connection with the "Sketch" story it would be recalled that in the course of a conversation with a "Chronicle" representative one of the members of the team that arrived last week, revealed the fact that no meeting of all the members was held after Vijay had asked the Captain to stand down and no voting, as suggested was taken.

The story of the "Sketch" was that Vijay Merchant approached the Captain and asked him to stand down and allow some other to captain the team at the second Test, as most of the members did not want him to Captain. The Captain, immediately after, held a meeting at which 17 members voted for him and three voted against. As a consequence of this Merchant apologised to the Captain.

WAGING WAR AGAINST KING

Seven Youths Jailed By Chinsurah Special Tribunal

CHINSURAH, Oct. 10.

Judgment was delivered to-day by the Special Tribunal in the case in which nine young Bengalis stood charged with conspiracy to "wage war against the King" and possession of firearms. Five of them were further charged with committing dacoity with two murders including that of a woman at Baidyabati in Hooghly District, in furtherance of the common object.

One accused was sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment, another to six years R. I. four others to five years R. I. each and one to two years R. I. Two were acquitted. The approver was discharged.—A. P.

INSURANCE LAW AMENDMENT

SIMLA, Oct. 10.

An informal committee consisting of the representatives of various Insurance Associations will meet in Delhi from November 2 to examine Mr. Shushil Sen's report on Insurance Legislation.

The Committee consists of four Europeans and four Indians with Sir Nripendranath Sircar, as Chairman.

The Insurance Bill is expected to be introduced in the Delhi session of the Assembly, although the debate thereon would take place in Simla in autumn next year.—United Press.

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Youths' Privilege To Serve

Conquer Obstacles And Be Assured Of Future

Sampurnanand's Warning Of New Trials And Newer Ordeals

POONA, October 10.

"Youth must be in the vanguard of this anti-imperialist front to blaze the path to freedom by its vision and valour. I trust that the youth of Maharashtra will take their rightful place in the struggle."

Thus declared Babu Sampurnanand, presiding this evening at the Second Maharashtra Youth Conference, held at Shivaji Mandir. Older men had lost hope and faith, added Babu Sampurnanand, and it was the privilege of youth with its golden optimism and indomitable will to conquer all obstacles, realise a glorious future and judge fearlessly and with self-confidence.

Proceeding he said that capitalism, imperialism, the Indian Zamindari systems and functionless ownership were all aspects of one central whole. "We have struggled for 50 years, and to-day we are no nearer the hour of realisation, but are faced with new trials and newer ordeals. The new Constitution tries to strengthen exploitation. It would be folly to think that because they are 'made in India' they will fight by our side".

The speaker concluded stating there was a cry for emancipation, and a new will power taking shape and form, and vigorously active on the platform of the Indian National Congress.

Babu Sampurnanand proceeded: "You must ask yourselves why amid the plentitude of a rich harvest, the peasant starves; why with hundreds of factories in town and country the workman goes in rags; why hundreds lie down at the end of the day's hard work and rest on the footpaths when there is an unprecedented building room in every town. In this land of appalling illiteracy, why do hundreds of University men knock about jobless? Are all these evils immutable, eternal?" he asked. If these questions worried, and shook their complacency, they were really young and living.

He added youth looked for joy happiness, fulfilment; that was as it should be. Youth dreamed dreams of the glorious to-morrow, and he exhorted them to keep alive the vision which alone would vitalise their efforts and keep them firmly on the path to freedom. The efforts made to tempt and threaten youth to confirm to things as they are and fit them to a system rather threatened youth.

SLAVES OF MACHINE

He asked: "Will you sheepishly cease to struggle and agree to live for ever slaves of the machine and manufacturers of mass injustice, inequality and exploitation?" this big question mark faced them on every front. "The cry for emancipation from the system of political and economic enslavement comes from the starving millions of the peasantry whose hunger drives them to restless action; from the landless proletariat in the town and village, factory and field; from thousands of youngmen who are educated for no work."

Mr. P. H. Patwardhan, Chairman of the Reception Committee, in his welcome speech, said that Maharashtra was unique in so far as it had a tradition of intelligentsia unanchored to vested interest in land and factories. It was, therefore, small wonder that the youth of Maharashtra should turn with hope to this new creed of national emancipation. He said on our darkened horizon of despair, they witnessed the red star of hope, and new civilisation with a new path towards real democracy and peace. India should also turn to it for inspiration and guidance.

MARCH TO FREEDOM

He concluded saying: "We have before us the inspiring example of heroism and sacrifice of the youth of China and Egypt. We have amidst us two such towering personalities as Gandhi and Nehru and with them amongst us we can march to freedom."—A.P.

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SECOND WEEK SECOND WEEK

AT

IMPERIAL CINEMA LAMINGTON ROAD.

Democrats Out To Get Best Out Of Reforms

All Classes Must Co-operate In Attainment Of Independence, Says Manifesto

POONA, October 10.

"The best energies and activities of the nation should at present be bent towards the creation of an atmosphere so that all classes and interests will unhesitatingly co-operate in the attainment of Complete Independence and it is not a wise policy to set class against class and interest against interest by advocating a form of Government based on the ruins of certain classes and interests" says the Election Manifesto of the Democratic Swaraj Party issued this morning.

Aney's Successor

In place of Mr. Aney, the President who resigned, Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar has been elected as acting President.

CAPTURE OFFICES

Condemning the Reforms Act in an unqualifying manner, the Manifesto hopes in the best interests of the nation to extract as much good as possible out of the Reforms and to utilise them for the advancement of national welfare, which necessarily includes capture of all places of power.

AWARD CONDEMNED

Strongly condemning the Communal Award as extremely unfair and unjust to the Hindus and Sikhs, the Manifesto says it is the greatest obstacle in the way of the growth of Indian nationalism. It expresses the opinion that ceaseless, sustained and organised agitation for its replacement should be carried on. Urging the conferment on Indians of fundamental rights enjoyed by the citizens of free nations, the Manifesto says that the Party believes in religious toleration and considers it the duty of the State to protect religions against aggression.

NATIONALISATION OF TRANSPORT

Declaring that India will be unable to keep pace with modern requirements unless large-scale industries were encouraged by the State and people. The Manifesto urges the immediate nationalisation of railways and other means of transport.

Other points refer to the Indianisation of the military and reform of education and taxation laws and repeal of repressive legislation and rural uplift work.—A.P.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION'S EXPENDITURE

Govt. Auditors Hold Money Spent On Gandhi Jayanti And Celebration Of Independence Day Is Illegal

CALCUTTA, Oct. 9.

The report of the Government auditors on the money spent by the Calcutta Corporation in 1930-31 discloses several instances in which such expenditure has been characterised as "illegal". The following items of expenditure incurred with the sanction of the Corporation, according to this report, do not constitute a legitimate charge on Municipal funds:—

1. Rs. 187-13-0 on the occasion of the funeral of Jatindra Nath Das.

2. Pursuant to the All-India Congress Committee's decision, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose in his capacity as President of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee organised a procession and a meeting for the celebration of "Independence Day" on January 26, 1931 and was arrested. The Corporation appointed a committee of inquiry, and elected Mr. Syed Hasan Imam as its President and subsequently sanctioned an incidental expenditure of Rs. 950.

3. Expenditure of Rs. 1,000 incurred for celebrating the 63rd birthday of Mahatma Gandhi, when 14,000 national flags at annas three each were purchased and 24,000 photographs of Gandhiji were bought for Rs. 1,000. The distribution of these national flags and the photographs among the students of the Corporation school the report says can hardly be brought under clause (XV) of Section 477 of the Municipal Act. —United Press.

Berar Follows Suit

(From A Correspondent)

AKOLA, Oct. 10.

Mr. Brijlal Biyani, President, Vidarbha Provincial Congress Parliamentary Committee has issued the following statement extending the date of application to thirty-first of October. "To-day was the last date of filing applications by those who intend standing for the ensuing Provincial Assembly elections on the Congress ticket. I find that the lists of some constituencies have not yet been published by the Government. I, therefore, extend the date for filing applications to thirty-first October, 1936, for the Province of Berar."

MADRAS MINISTERIAL CHANGES

MADRAS, Oct. 10.

Dewan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiar has for reasons of health resigned his office of Minister for Education in the Madras Government. The Governor has accepted the same and has appointed Kumararaja Muthia Chettiar, son of Raja Sir Annamalai Chettiar as Minister for Education.

The new Minister enters on his duties to-day and will administer the same portfolios.—A. P.

CONGRESS PRESIDENT ADDRESSES MADRAS MEETINGS

Friend Of The Poor?—Not I!

What Shall We Do?

If the Congress puts up a one-eyed candidate, it is the duty of the people to support him.

The new (Government of India) Act—it is an offensive, poisonous and humiliating Act.

ONLY FOR MUSLIMS

RAWALPINDI, Oct. 9.

The Chief Royal Engineer, Northern Command, Rawalpindi has issued circulars to all Garrison Engineers under his command that on the expiry of the present terms of service all non-Muslims overseers (casual of N.R.T.) will be discharged. Under no circumstances, says the circular, will further extension be granted to these persons

In pursuance of this circular notices have been served on all Hindu apprentices who have been working as temporary hands for the last six or seven years, intimating to them that their services will no longer be required from the beginning of next month.—United Press.

IMPROVING VILLAGE TOOLS

Village Industries Assn. Plans Prize Scheme

WARDHAGANJ, Oct 10.

A meeting of the Board of the All-India Village Industries Association was held here on the seventh and eighth, among those present being Shri Krishnadas Jaju, Mr. Laxmidas Ashar. Mr. Shankerlal Banker Profulla Chandra Ghosh and Mr Kumarappa.

Among the several resolutions passed it was decided to offer prizes for specific improvements in village tools or implements called for by experts of the Association.

It was also proposed that at its next meeting the Association should popularize products of one or two widespread industries as hand-made paper or Chappals, made of hides of naturally dead cattle, along with other village made articles, the supply of which could be arranged locally.

The meeting was dissolved on October 8.

Doctor Ghosh of Calcutta along with Mr. Laxmidas Ashar and Mr. Shankerlal Banker left yesterday for Bombay to see Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. The next meeting of the Board will be held in December.—A. P.

Articles, including jewellery, worth over Rs. 5,000 were stolen from the bungalow of Mr. P. J. H. Stent, Commissioner for Nagpur Division. Police investigation is proceeding.

WILL FRANCE FOLLOW SPAIN?

(Continued From Page 26)

papers that funds have been contributed to the French Fascists from the Brown House at Munich.

At the moment, the cause of the French Fascists suffers from the personal rivalry of their leaders and the multiplicity of their organisation. The Popular Front triumphs by reason of its unity.

So long as the Socialists, Radicals and Communists remain united, and their adversaries remain in their present confusion, the Left in France has little to fear from the Right. But the unity of the Popular Front is also in danger.

Many Radicals regard the continued occupations of factories and the threat of further occupations with a visible and growing displeasure.

REAL CHALLENGE.

The danger of public disturbances seems less likely to embarrass the present Government than its successor, which would be probably a coalition several degrees to the Right. Until the emergence of a leader of the Right sufficiently popular and sufficiently authoritative to dominate the present dissensions among Royalists and Fascists and their supporters among the scared middle-class, the real challenge to the present power of the Popular Front must be postponed.

That leader has not yet appeared, Colonel de la Roque, who, until a year ago, seemed to be a Mussolini, or at least a Hitler in miniature, has lately been overshadowed by his more positive, more decisive and more brutal rival, Jacques Doriot, the mayor of St. Denis, and the founder of the already-mentioned Popular Party.

Doriot, like Mussolini, was once an extreme revolutionary. He was expelled from the Communist Party several years ago for heresy, and has since made a rapid progress to the Right.

He is eloquent, burly, humorous, with a tremendous physique and a voice like a steam hammer.

HE IS IDOLISED.

In his own industrial borough of St. Denis, despite its former Communist sympathies, he is idolised, and since no party can triumph in France unless it is in essence a democratic party and gains the adhesion of large numbers of peasants and working men, Doriot, who is himself of humble origin, may well be destined to lead the counter-revolution.

But until he or another leader of the Right appears, a conflict between Left, and Right on the scale of that which now devastates Spain is unlikely.

SOCIALISTS AND SWAMI GOVINDANAND

(From A Correspondent)

HYDERABAD, (Sind), October 9.

At the meeting of the Karachi Congress Committee, held on Monday, by 24 votes against one the Committee, on the motion of two Socialists, passed a resolution condemning Swami Govindanand's conduct, viewing with satisfaction the Central Parliamentary Committee's decision, disqualifying him and, while accepting his resignation from the Karachi Congress Committee, recommending the Working Committee to take disciplinary action owing to his anti-Congress statements issued after the disqualification.

Dr. Tarachand, his supporter, who also resigned in sympathy, remained neutral.

A general meeting of the Bulandshahr National Agriculturists Party was held on Friday at Chhatari House, Bulandshahr to select candidates for the forthcoming U.P. Assembly elections.

Poona Racing Season Concludes

Outsiders Triumph With Vengeance On Last Day

(By Our Racing Correspondent.)

The curtain was rung down on the Poona Racing Season yesterday, and visitors saw the last two races run on a sodden course rendered soft by a strong downpour just before the horses paraded in the eight event on the programme. Outsiders again dominated the proceedings and the majority of backers ended the campaign on the debit side.

Royal Prince, who has come to the bottom of the handicap in Class II succeeded in winning the chief prize at his seventh attempt. Grand Wazir and Garter Princess gave the son of Athlone a close run, but Jelal Shah who was expected to be in number finished a poor fourth.

Mendoza piloted Ladyal to victory in the Cantonment Plate (Div. I), leading all the way from Grand Raja, Perseverance and Maelstrom. There was great surprise when the Judge who had placed Perseverance third, altered the same in favour of Maelstrom, who appeared to have been fairly beaten by the son of Teddy. Munro looked puzzled when returning to scale as he was convinced that he had beaten the favourite on the post.

Brace enabled Jennings to record a profitable double with Flamcoe and Paper Boy.

Evans rode a remarkable finish on Saad Nazam in the Final Plate (Div. II). The grey who left the barrier slowly made up a tremendous lot of ground to overtake Stingaree on the post.

The Daily Double paid Rs. 145-8 but the Daily Treble was not won and the sum of Rs. 7,670 has been carried over to the Bombay Season.

THE FINAL PLATE (Div. I)

Distance—6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,250; Second Rs. 400; Third Rs. 250.

For Maiden Arabs in Class III. W. A. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 4lbs. To be ridden by licensed Riding Boys, without whips or spurs.

Mr. Abdul Hamid Mahomed Amin's KANZ AL DOWLA, 8-12, Kisson Ramdin 1
Mr. Syed Abdul Hamid's FIVE STARS, 8-3, Mustapha Jamsher 2
Mr. Hoosein Alwan's THOUSAND DOLLARS, 7-11 (carr. 8-3), Kassim Hassan 3
Mr. Syed Fatah's ZAGLOOL, 8-12, Rama Vithal 4

Won by neck, 3/4 length, short head.

Time: 1 min. 22-2/5 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 88 for win, and Rs. 21, Rs. 17 and Rs. 14 for places.

Not Run:—Asmat Pasha (8-12), Honeymoon (8-12), Aristocrat (8-3) and Pleasure (8-3).

Favourite: Thousand Dollars (8-3).

Winner trained by N. E. Raymond.

THE MAIDEN PLATE

Distance—6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,700; Second Rs. 600; Third Rs. 250.

Mr. A. M. Khairaz's RESOLVE, 8-10, Obaid 1
Major D. Vanrenen's FREE-STEP, 7-12,, M. O'Neale 2
Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy's VIGILANT, 8-13, Read 3

Won by 1-1/4 lengths, 1-1/2 lengths, 5 lengths.

Time: 1 min. 15 3/5 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 42 for win and Rs. 19 and Rs. 17 for places.

Not Run: Krishna Kumar (8-13)

Favourites: Freestep (7-12) and Vigilant (8-10).

Winner trained by: Owner, A. M. Khairaz.

THE FINAL PLATE (Div. II)

Distance—6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,250; Second Rs. 400; Third Rs. 250.

For Maiden Arabs in Class III. W. A. Allowance.—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Mr. Jassim Mahomed Esmail's SAAD NAZAM, 7-11, Evans 1
Dr. S. K. Pillay's STINGAREE, 8-12, Simmons 2
Mr. Shahin Saggar's DHIYAB, 8-6, Obaid 3
Mr. D. D. Ghista's NEPTUNE, 8-12, Bowley 4

Won by head, 6 lengths and 1-1/2 lengths.

Time: 1 min. 22-1/5 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 48 for win, and Rs. 20, Rs. 38 and Rs. 56 for places.

Not Run: Taj al Nusser (8-12), and Rim al Iraq (7-11).

Favourite: Zaim Shammar (8-6)

Winner trained by Nassar Hassan.

THE CANTONMENT PLATE (Div. II)

Distance—1 mile.

A Handicap for Horses in Class IV that have not won a race since 31st July, 1936.

Mr. C. Jennings' FLAMCOE 8-0 Brace 1
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's GOBLIN 7-4 cd. 7-5 J. O'Neal 2
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's BLACK PRINCE 7-7 Britt 3
Mr. Roman's CHAPEI 7-9 Simmons 4

All Ran.

Won by 1 1/4 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths, 3 lengths.

Time Imin. 42 4/5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 41 for win, Rs. 19, Rs. 52 and Rs. 20 for places.

Winner trained by Owner.

THE GOOD-BYE PLATE (Div. I)

Distance—1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,500; Second Rs 750; Third Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Arabs in Class I which have not won a race after 31st March, 1936 and all Arabs in Class II.

Mr. Abdulla Beythoun's YANOOS 7-7 cd 7-9 H. McQuade 1
Mr. A. A. Ali bin Talib's AL HAZAR 8-7 Obaid 2
Mr. M. C. Patel and Dr. J. J. Naegamvala's HAKIM PASHA 7-4 cd. 7-5, J. Oneal 3
Mr . A. H. Ahmedbhoy's THE DUKE 8-11-Munro 4

Not Run: Burgess 9-7.

Won by head, 1/2 length, short-head.

Time: Imin. 52 1/5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 400 for win, Rs. 68, Rs. 19 and Rs. 21 for places.

Winner trained by Syed Saleh.

THE DONCASTER PLATE

Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 4,000; Second Rs 1,250; Third Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Mr. R. P. Ebrahim's ROYAL PRINCE 7-9 cd. 7-10 Marrable 1
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's GRAND WAZIR 8-5 Obaid 2
Messrs. A. H. Ahmedbhoy and A. M. Khairaz's GARTER PRINCESS 8-9 Munro 3
Mr. Kelso's JELAL SHAH 7-13 Evans 4

All Ran.

Won by 3/4 neck, shorthead, 2 lengths.

Time: 1min. 55 2/5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 69 for win, Rs. 20, Rs. 25 and Rs. 16 for places.

Winner trained by J. E. Malone.

THE CLUB PLATE

Distance—6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,250; Second Rs. 600; Third Rs. 400. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Mrs. Roan's PAPER BOY 8-0 Brace 1
Mrs. W. Evans' BISMARCK II 8-4 Britt 2
Hon'ble Sir The Raja of Bobili's LABARUM 8-8 Marrable 3
Mr. H. M. Dharamsey's GARRAVEEN 8-2 Evans 4

Not Run: Sun Clad 9-0, Graf Zeppelin 8-8, Diomedol 8-6, Jill's First 8-2, Lucan 8-0.

Won by 1 1/2 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths, neck.

Time: 1min. 13 4/5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 130 for win, Rs. 26, Rs. 22 and Rs. 16 for places.

Winner trained by C. Jenings.

THE CANTONMENT PLATE (Div. I)

Distance—1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,700; Second Rs. 600; Third Rs. 250. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV that have not won a race since 31st July, 1936.

Mr. Gem's LADYAL 7-7 Mendoza 1
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's GRAND RAJA 8-8 Obaid 2
Messrs. S. K. Bhatter and R. Chamria's MAELSTROM 9-7 Marrable 3
Maharaj Mansingh of Jaswantgarh's PERSEVERANCE 8-12 Munro 4

All ran.

First tote paid Rs. 94 for win, Rs. 93, Rs. 25 and Rs. 32 for places.

Winner trained by D. M. Mistry.

THE GOOD-BYE PLATE (Div. II)

Distance—1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,700; Second Rs. 600; Third Rs. 250. A Handicap for Arabs in Class I which have not won a race after 31st March, 1936 and all Arabs in Class II.

Mr. Mahomedalli's THE KNUT 8-0 Read 1
Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh's ZOOLUM 8-2 Lott 2
Mr. M. C. Patel's KABAILA 9-0 Burn 3
Mr. A. J. Kolah's MAHMOOD BEG 7-12 Brace 4

All ran.

First tote paid Rs. 99 for win, Rs. 37, Rs. 122 and Rs. 42 for places.

Winner trained by Owner.

EDUCATION OF MASSES

Advanced Muslims In U. P. Chalk Out New Programme

ALLAHABAD, (By Mail).

Some leading Muslim political workers in the province and a few from outside met at Allahabad on 3rd and 4th instants to consider the present political situation in India and particularly in these provinces and to chalk out a programme for the education of the Muslim masses in these provinces with a view to prepare them to take their due share in the active political life of the country.

MUST JOIN CONGRESS

A large number of letters were received from people expressing their sympathy with the objects of the Conference and their regret at their inability to attend it for various reasons. Some prominent people though unable to come made suggestions as to the ideals which the Conference should strive for. A letter was from Khan Bahadur Moulvi Bashir-ad-Din of Etawah who wrote that after sixty years of his political experience he had come to the final conclusion that under the present conditions prevailing in the world and in India the Muslims must join the Congress without a moments hesitation and irrespective of the attitude of the Hindus.

The Conference decided to form a political party of persons of advanced views and appointed a Sub-Committee to draft the constitution of the party which would be placed before a larger conference of persons of such views to be called at a suitable place and time.—A.P.

UNFOUNDED ALLEGATION

Vijay Merchant On Charges Against Members Of Indian Team

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, Oct. 10.

"Statements without foundations and acts which they never performed have been attributed to several members of the Indian Cricket Team," declared V. M. Merchant, who left for Bombay by the Tata plane this morning in an interview with "The Sind Observer".

Interrogated regarding the happenings in England, Merchant declined to make a statement in view of the Enquiry Committee dealing with the subject and before whom he was certain be called though he had not received any intimation from them.

The M. C. C. tour of Australia, he felt, would prove some lively contests. He revealed that he made the Air dash to India in the hope of undertaking the visit to New Zealand and was disappointed to learn that the Jamnagar team's tour had been cancelled.

LUCKNOW RACES

The Lucknow racing season opens on 15th October, with the Fifth Gymkhana Meeting.

It will continue right upto the middle of April, during which period there will be twenty-nine days' racing.

As usual there will be two open Meetings under R. C. T. C. Rules, each of three days duration.

The Army Cup Meeting beginning on 2nd November and the Civil Service Meeting beginning on 1st February.

This year the stake money for the two open meetings has reached the very considerable total of Rs. 1,02,700 with Cups to the value of Rs. 6,000.

The dates are:—

Autumn (Army Cup) Meeting—November 24, 26 and 28, 1936.

Spring (Civil Service Cup) Meeting—February 1, 3 and 5, 1937.

GYMKHANAS

5th Gymkhana Meeting—October 15 and 17.

6th Gymkhana Meeting—October 22 and 24.

7th Gymkhana Meeting—November 19 and 21.

8th Gymkhana Meeting—December 3 and 5.

9th Gymkhana Meeting—December 17 and 19.

10th Gymkhana Meeting—January 14 and 16, 1937.

11th Gymkhana Meeting—January 28 and 30.

12th Gymkhana Meeting—February 9, 11 and 13.

13th Gymkhana Meeting—February 18 and 20.

14th Gymkhana Meeting—March 11 and 13.

(1937-38)

1st Gymkhana Meeting—April 1 and 3, 1937.

2nd Gymkhana Meeting—April 8 and 10.

3rd Gymkhana Meeting—April 15 and 17.

4th Gymkhana Meeting—April 22 and 24.

Byculla Mandap Dispute

Police Chief Plays Role Of Peace Maker

Inter-Communal Conference To Be Held At Secretariat

The dispute over the construction of the Sabha Mandap at Byculla adjoining the Maruti Temple and next to the Mosque is still hanging fire, but there is some hope that a settlement may be reached at last.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation has discussed the question for more than a year, but no amicable settlement could be arrived at, and it was only a fortnight ago, that the Municipal Commissioner told the House that he could not possibly postpone further the carrying out of his legal contract; namely, the construction of the Sabha Mandap.

The Municipal Corporation agreed with the Municipal Commissioner by a majority as it was felt that no amicable settlement could be arrived at in the prevalent atmosphere.

Immediately after the resolution was passed, the Muslim members of the Corporation staged a walk-out from the Corporation and one of them, who has been leading the agitation against the construction of the Sabha Mandap, tendered his resignation from the Corporation.

Work Still Delayed

Since then a series of meetings have been held in the Muslim localities in the city, where agitation against the construction of the Sabha Mandap is being carried on.

Last week there was a rumour that the Muslim leaders would approach the High Court, requesting them to direct the Municipal Commissioner to stop carrying to the construction of the Mandap till the High Court decided on the question.

It is however understood that the work of construction has not yet been taken on hand.

In the meanwhile, the Police Commissioner is trying his hand to bring about an amicable settlement between the two communities on the question.

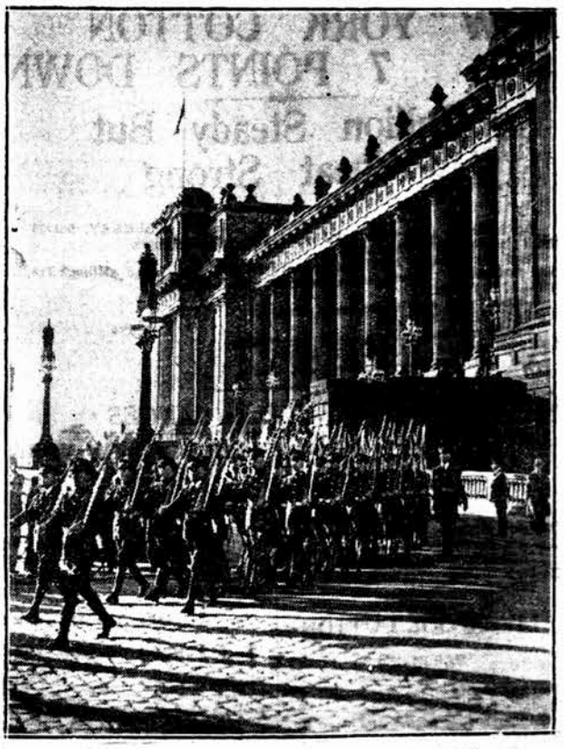
The Commissioner has invited a number of leading citizens of Bombay to attend a Conference at the Secretariat on Monday 12th at 5-30 p.m. to "discuss and endeavour to find a solution to the Byculla Maruti temple dispute."

The following have been invited to attend the Conference:—

Sir A.M.K. Dehlavi, Sir Suleman Cassam Mitha, Sir Ranimtoola Chinoy; Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim; Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy; Sir Jehangir Boman Behram, Messrs Jamnadas Mehta; Allarakhia Abba Mahomedally Allabux, Moulana Irfan, Husseinbhoy Laljt, R. F. Munshi, Mohamed Suleman Mitha, Sultan Chinoy, Meyer Nissim, Ali Bahadur Khan, I. H. Taunton, Haji Noor Mohamed Ahmed, Mathradas Tricumjee, I. S. Patel, G. Tambe, B. G. Parelker, S. L. Silam, Goverdhandas Morarji, Bai Sitabai (the Pujari of the Maruti temple) Mathradas Vissanji, Vithaldas Govindji, Dr. N. D. Savarker (who has been requested to bring three or four of his friends) The Commissioner of Police and the Deputy Commissioners.

There is an optimistic feeling about the outcome of the Conference at the Secretariat and it is believed that a settlement will be arrived at.

Shri Gyanendra Nath Chakravarti, ex-vice-chancellor, Lucknow University and ex Pro-Vice-Chancellor Benares University expired Wednesday morning at 7 a.m. at his residence at Nagwa.



Australia is rapidly increasing its air force. Here is a contingent of the new force marching past Parliament House at Melbourne.

AND HERE COMES

the most soul-stirring and thrilling social smash hit of the year, a real story with never a dull moment

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A hall mark of efficiency in art and technique of

BAI JADDAN BAI

The QUEEN SONGSTRESS that has no Equal.

Story by:—BABOO JALLODHAR CHATTERJEE.

Directed by:—BAI JADDANBAI.

SANGEETS CHALLENGE SOCIAL MUSICAL

ANOTHER MARVELLOUS ACHIEVEMENT OF

SANGEET MOVIETONE

Call of the Soul

OR

(HRADAYA MANTHAN)

Starring:—

BAI JADDAN BAI

A. HUSSAIN,

BABY RANI, the wonderful Child-Star,

URMILADEVI,

SIDDIQUE and Others.

A UNIQUE THING:—
A NEW PAGE IN THE HISTORY OF THE SCREEN.
A tempestuous fire of heart-rending situations, gripping Climax, soul-stirring dialogue and Meteor of Music.
And Many Other Things that the Millions Crave TO SEE

AWAITING THE GRAND GALA OPENING ON THE 17TH OCTOBER, SATURDAY

AT THE Majestic (GIRGAUM)

For Booking apply to: EVER GREEN PICTURES Ballard Estate, Fort, BOMBAY.

NEW YORK COTTON 7 POINTS DOWN

Bullion Steady But Wheat Strong

BOMBAY, Oct 10

On Saturday cross rates ruled quiet with minor changes.

NEW YORK COTTON EASY

New York cotton ruled easy on liquidation and hedge selling. Traders used to hold off pending further weather developments.

BULLION STEADY

London gold and silver ruled steady.

WHEAT VERY STRONG

Wheat was very strong. Jute was steady.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE CLOSED

The London Stock Exchange was closed.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MARCH 1937.

New York, Oct 10

Previous closing	11.87
To-day's opening	11.86
Difference	—.01
To-day's closing	11.80
Difference	—.07

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MARCH 1937.

Liverpool, Oct 10

Previous closing	6.63
To-day's opening	6.63
Difference	nil.
To-day's closing	6.63
Difference	nil.

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May ..... Rs. 217-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Oct 10

Cotton showed very little activity in the absence of any particular enquiry with traders holding off pending further weather developments. However the underlying sentiment continued bullish with hedging comparatively light.

Trading in March commenced at 11.86 i.e. 1 point lower than previous closing. Prices declined on lower Liverpool cables and scattered liquidation together with some hedging with March falling to 11.82 when further hedge sales and October liquidation caused another fall with March finally closing at 11.80 with a decline of 7 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Oct 10

The following were the opening ranges:—

October (11.89/11.88) 11.83/11.83
December (11.87/11.86) 11.78/11.78
January (11.90/11.89) 11.86/11.85

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Oct 10

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.:—

American October (6.61) 6.60
American December (6.62) 6.62
Egyptian October (10.41) 10.40
Egyptian November (10.41) 10.40

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Oct 10

Broach cotton for April May delivery moved between Rs. 218-4 and Rs. 217-8 at night. The rate at 10-40 p.m. was Rs. 217-12 with New York closing futures 7 points down.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Oct 10.

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows

METALS

Tin (£202 3/4 buyers £203 sellers. Steady) closed
Lead (£18 5/16 buyers £18 3/8 sellers. Firm) closed
Electrolytic Copper (£14 1/2 to £45) closed
Glasgow Iron (£78) closed

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-11 1/2) 0-11 1/2
Indian Pekoe Ligher (2-3 1/2) 2-3 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 1/2) 0-11 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-4) 2-4

RUBBER

Spot (7 7/8 paid and buyers) 7 7/8 paid and buyers
Forward January March (8 paid and value) 8 paid and sellers

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Oct 10

Previous closing	4.99 17/32
To-day's opening	4.99 11/16
To-day's rate at the time of New York cotton closing)	4.99 5/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Oct 10

Previous closing	4.99 7/16
To-day's opening	4.99 1/2
To-day's closing	4.99 11/16
Difference	+.00 1/4

FRANC RATE

London, Oct 10

Previous closing	105.03
To-day's opening	105.06
To-day's closing	105.09
Difference	+06

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Oct 10

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.99 1/2 with a steady tendency on scattered support and closed at 4.99 11/16.

Franc opened at 105.06 and then eased to 105.10 on some selling and closed at 105.09.

SILVER CABLES

London, Oct 10

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"Small business. Market quiet."

LONDON SILVER

	London, Oct 10 Last Price.	To-day' Price.
Spot	20d.	20d.
Forward	20d.	20d.

The market was quietly steady.

LONDON GOLD

London, Oct 10

Gold per fine ounce (£7-1-10) £7-1-10 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, Oct 10

3 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent.
4 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent
6 months (5/8 to 3/4 per cent) 5/8 to 3/4 per cent

CROSS RATES

London, Oct 10

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (7.924) 7.934
New York on Bombay (37.04) 37.08
Berlin on Bombay (0.92) 0.92
London on Milan (93.06) 93.12
London on Shanghai (1-2 1/2) 1-2 15/32
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

JUTE

New Crop October November (£17 3/16 buyers) £17 1/4 sellers
Dunlop October (£19 3/4) £19 3/4 sellers
Lightning October (£18 1/4) £18 1/4 sellers

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay October November (£13 sellers) £13 sellers
Linseed Calcutta Octobe. November (£13 1/8 sellers) £13 1/8 sellers
Linseed La Plata October (£11 3/8 sellers) £11 3/8 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal November (£14 1/4 sellers) £14 1/16 sellers

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Oct 10

Liverpool wheat opened firm with October at 100 7/8 and December 99 1/2. The market was fairly active on scattered buying and covering influenced by steadiness of foreign cables.

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotations

Bombay, Oct 10 11-0 p.m.

	Rs. a. p.
Silver ready	49 10 6
Silver 1st settlement	49 11 0
Silver 2nd settlement	49 12 6
Gold ready	35 0 9
Gold 1st settlement	35 1 0
Gold 2nd settlement	35 0 9
Sovereigns	32 1 0

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Oct 10

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motor (dol 70 7/8) dol 72
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 41) dol 41 3/4
U S Steel Common (dol 76 1/2) dol 76 7/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 140 3/4) unquoted.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Oct 10

The London Stock Exchange was closed to-day.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

May 1937 delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

Bombay, Oct 10

Rates at 11-0 a.m.	7 3 3
Rates at 12-0 noon	7 3 3
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	7 3 9
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7 4 0
Rates at 6-0 p.m.	7 4 3
Rates at 8-0 p.m.	7 4 3
Rates at 10-0 p.m.	7 4 6

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Oct 10

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat January 1937	5 9 6
Wheat May 1937	5 2 9
Linseed 1937	7 4 3

Wheat and linseed steady.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Oct. 9.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special cablegram from their Agents in London to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices. £
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	87 10 0
Atlas Elect. and Genl. Trnst ord.	0 8 6
Bengal Iron 7 1/2 per cent Preference	1 8 0
Bengal-Nagpur Rly. Ordy. Stock	103 0 0
B.B. and C.I. Rly. Ord. Stock	115 10 0
Brazilian Traction Pow and Lt. Ord	Dol. 16.50
Cables and Wireless 7 1/2 Ord. A Stock	22 5 0
Cawnpore Electric Sup. Ord.	2 10 6
Do Electric Sup. Ord.	3 1 0
Foreign Rly. Inv. Trust 5 cent Prf. Stk.	34 0 0
Genl. and Coml. Invest Trust Defd. Stk.	97 0 0
E India Distilleries and S. F. Ord.	1 5 9
Eastern Bank Ltd.	6 15 0
Hongkong & Shanghai Bankg. Corpn.	102 10 0
Imperial Airways Ltd. Ord.	2 14 0
Indian Copper Corporation (Ord.)	£0 4 3
Indian Iron and Steel 7 1/2 per cent Debs.	106 0 0
Rangoon Electric Tram. and S. Ord.	2 10 0
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4 1/2 per cent Deb.	95 0 0
United Premier Oil and Cake Ord.	0 11 9

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Oct. 10.

	Rs. a. p.
Java ready	13 8 0
September shipment	3 10 0
Oct-Dec. shipment	3 11 0
Jan-Mar. shipment	3 10 0
Kesar ready	13 0 0
Saraya ready	12 15 0
Spot Java	F.4.30

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Government's Cheap Money Policy To Continue

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Oct 10

Money Market: The Clearing Banks' September deposit figures reached another high record at 2257 million. Consequently with the desire to employ a part of this huge sum in short loans and with the keen competition for treasury bills there is no fear yet that any break is imminent in the Government's cheap money policy.

Wall Street opened firm.

JUTE SHARES QUIET

Coals Firm But Teas Uninterested

CALCUTTA, Oct 10

Jutes ruled quiet. The undertone continued firm in coals but trading was not on a broad scale. Teas were uninterested. In the miscellaneous, Engineerings remained firm, likewise Indian Coppers. Indian General ordy and Midnapore Zemindary. Others were more or less unchanged. Government securities kept steady. Following were the closing quotations.

Government securities: Three and half per cent Government paper 99-11 small lot; five per cent loan 1945-55 121/4 small lot.

Banks: Imperial fully paid 1570; Imperial conty 390; Reserve 138; Arrah Sasaram Rly 69 small lot.

Coals: Amalgamated 21-14 small lot; Bengal 307/8; Burrakur 15

Jutes: Angle India 406/8 small lot; Gourepore 579.

Miscellaneous: Indian Copper 3/4; Bareilly Electric 14 8; Rangoon Electric 34/4 ex div; Rawalpindi Electric 26/12; Bengal Iron 5/13; Bengal Iron pref 19/4; Burn and Co. ordy 285/8 small lot; Indian Steel and Wire Products ordy 168 small lot; Indian Steel and Wire Products defd 75 small lot; Indian Iron 14/1; Marshalls and Co 2/1; Calcutta Sale Deposit 2 prem; British Ceylon Corpn ordy 7/2; Midnapore Zemindary 78; Bengal Assam Steamship ordy 228/8; Indian General Navigation ordy 169;

Sugars: Raza 16; Rohtas June issue 21/12; Lohar Valley 30/4—A. P.

VILIFICATION OF EX-INDORE RULER

A Poona Protest

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Oct. 10.

A well attended public meeting of the citizens of Poona was held in Vetal Peth, on Thursday, the 8th inst. Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole, M. L. C., presiding.

Resolutions were passed protesting against the mischievous campaign of vilification which is recently being carried against H. H. Maharaja Tukojirao Holkar of Indore through certain Hindi, Gujarati and English journals, with a view to scare him away from India; requesting the Governor-General to carefully investigate into the matter; urging the leaders of Maharashtra to take immediate steps to counteract the invidious and uncalled for propaganda against Maharaja Tukojirao; and requesting British Government and Maharaja Yeshvantrao Holkar to remove the cause of discontent of the subjects of the Holkar State by appointing such responsible officers as will be able to put the affairs of the State on a satisfactory basis.

DEMOCRATS' CANDIDATE

The Secretary of the Kolaba District Election Board of the Democratic Swaraj Party writes that Sir Dosabhai Bhiwandiwala of Uran has accorded his support to the candidature of Mr. Rambhau Mandlik of Pen for the Bombay Legislative Assembly and of Mr. M. B. Virkar of Mahad for the Bombay Legislative Council at the ensuing elections in next February.

A few light thunder-showers have occurred in Burma and the western half of the Peninsula. Darjeeling reports 1½ inches of rain, Palamcottah 1 and Victoria Point 1¼ inch.

MONEY AND EXCHANGES

Bombay, Oct. 10.

B C RATES—
T T D 1/6 1/32
LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D Oct December 1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T 1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D 1,6 5/32 3/16 Jan on
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 3/16 7/32 Jan on
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 273 1,8
Banks selling T T 271 1/8
Banks buying T T 268 3/4
PARIS—
Banks selling T T 785
Banks buying T T 800
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 77 5/8
Banks buying T T 77 1 4
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 69
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 68 5/8
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 83 1/2
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 80 1/2
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 156 1/4
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 91
CROSS RATE—
New York London
9th instant 4.90 1/2
Japan London
10th instant 1/2 1/32
Java London
10th instant 9,14
Hongkong London
10th instant 1/2 31/32
Shanghai London
10th instant 1/2 7/16
London Paris
9th instant 105.03
London Belgium
9th instant 21.26 1/4
London Switzerland
8th instant 21.26 1/4
London Berlin
9th instant 12.19
London Stockholm
9th instant 19.39 1/2
London New York
9th instant 4.90 7/16
London Amsterdam
9th instant 9.18 1/2
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold 8th instant £7-2-3
Gold 9th instant £7-1-10
Silver London Ready
8th instant 20 1/8
9th instant 20
Silver London Forward
8th instant 20 1/8
9th instant 20
Silver New York Ready.
8th instant 45
9th instant 45
London Discounts 3 Mos
8th instant 5/8 p.c.
9th instant 5/8 p.c.
London Discount 6 Mos
8th instant 3/4 p.c.
9th instant 3/4 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 2 p.c.
Money:—
Call 1/2 p.c
3 Mos 2/4 p.c.
6 Mos 1 p c
Tone:—Easy.

SHARE BAZAR CLOSED.

The local share bazar remained entirely closed for forward business on account of "valan". In the cash section there was little business and prices do not show any change.

U. S. Weather Forecast

Bombay, Oct. 10.

Eastern:—Mostly cloudy, showers.
Central:—Scattered showers.
Western:—Fair and warmer.

N. Y. COTTON SEAT

A cotton seat was sold for dollars 12,000 which shows a decrease of dollars one thousand as compared with the previous sales

LONDON SILVER

London, Oct. 8

"Messrs. Mocatta and Goldsmid state that the market was more active with a rising tendency due to the improvement in the Sterling Dollar Exchange. India bought freely both for shipment and forward and there has also been business with America. These demands were met by sales from China and speculators induced by higher level.—Reuter.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Oct. 10.

2 per cent 1948/52 Loan 101 3
3 per cent 1951/54 104/2
3 per cent 1941 Bonds 104/12
3 -/2 per cent G P N Cash 99/15
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 107/11
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 111/12
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan 115/10
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 120
3 per cent U P Bonds 100/4
5 per cent 1939/44 109/2
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan 112
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan 107/15

TAX FREES

5 per cent 1945/55 121/5
4 per cent 1953/63 Loan 113
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 107/9
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 125/8

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent B P T 1974 112/2
4 per cent M Deb 1974 111/6
5 per cent M Deb 1950 120
6 per cent M deb 1954 132
6 per cent K P T 1956 132
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 103/8
3 1/4 per cent Howrah Bridge, Loan quotes Rupees 2/10 premium.

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government Paper opened at Rs. 99/12/6 and ruled steady.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Oct. 9.

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 88
3 1/2 per cent 99 1/8
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59 ..... 107 1/4
4 per cent 1948/53 ..... 111 1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55 ..... 116 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68 ..... 119 1/2
5 per cent 1942/47 ..... 115 1/2
3 per cent 1949/52 ..... 101 3/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols 85 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Conversion 108
3 1/2 per cent War Loan 107 7/8

Indian Cotton Figures

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 8th October	1,507
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1936.	33,642
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	47,746
Decrease	14,104

U. S. WHEAT CROP

The U. S. A. Government estimate spring wheat 108 million bushels against 112 millions last month.

All wheat 627 million bushels against 630 millions last month

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD

The following rates prevailed in the market on 10th day of October 1936.

Broach Fully Good Quality Vaidas.

(B.T.)	April-May 1936-37
10-30	Rs. 218
12-30	Rs. 217/8
2-30	Rs. 217/8
4-30	Rs. 218/4

	April-May
Highest	Rs. 218/4
Lowest	Rs. 217/4
Settlement Rate	Rs. 218

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F.F. Bales.	1936-37	1935-36
Receipts to date 9-10-36	2104000	2116000
Receipts Yesterday 9-10-36	73000	81000
Exports to date 9-10-36	969000	900000
Stock at Ports 9-10-36	3137000	2185000
Stock at Interior Towns 9-10-36	1979000	991000
Stock at Liverpool 9-10-36	741000	421000
Visible Supply 9-10-36	5169000	5055000
Quantity in sight 9-10-36	3647000	3764000
Quantity out of sight 9-10-36	1930000	1815000

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Oct. 10.

	Cwts.
Wheat	10,619
Linseed	17
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	25
Gingellyseed	160
Groundnuts	4,780
Rice	4,067
Myrabollams	150
Gram	173
Joowar	46
Maize	96
Bajree	1,005
Indian Sugar	6,214
	Tons.
Coal	1,876

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Oct. 10.

Yesterday London gold prices were reduced 5d to £ 7-1-10 and London-Paris exchange rate advanced 22 points at 105-03. Dollar-Sterling cross rate was quoted 4.90 17/32. London silver market was easy and prices declined 1/8d. to 20d. There was small general selling with little buying. Later fair business was done. India and American treasury bought at fixed rates. New York prices were unchanged while Montreal prices closed 8 points down.

In the local market there was some realising and the local market was quiet. Prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

	Gold Rs. As. P.	Silver. Rs. As. P.
Ready	35-1-3	49-11-0
Aso delivery	35-1-3	49-12-0
Aso Teji-mandi	0-5-0	0-13-0
Kartak delivery	35-1-0	49-13-6
Kartak Teji-Mandi	0-8-9	1- 8-0

New York Silver

New York, October 9.

Spot silver prices remained unchanged at 44 3/4 cents.

Montreal Silver

	Montreal Oct. 9.
October	44.82—08
December	44.94—08
March	45.04—08

LARGE GOLD EXPORTS

Bombay, Oct 10

Twelve consignments of bar gold valued collectively at Rs. 1,17,67,911 were exported from Bombay for Europe and America by the P. and O. mail steamer 'Narkunda' on Saturday.

The shipments were of the following description:—Bar gold valued at Rs. 7,82,754 for New York via London; Rs. 86,063 for New York via London; Rs. 4,70,285 and Rs. 14,03,227 for London; Rs. 4,68,738 for London, optional New York, Paris, Amsterdam; Rs. 4,27,325 for London; Rs. 8,88,363, for New York optional London; Rs. 14,12,192 for London optional New York, Paris, Amsterdam; Rs. 12,61,652 for London optional Amsterdam, Paris, New York; Rs. 1,88,473 for London optional New York, Paris, Amsterdam; Rs. 39,08,808 for New York via London; and Rs. 4,69,971 for London.

The total quantity of gold exported from Bombay since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 2,84,17,59,149.

LONDON SILVER

	London, Oct. 9
Spot	20
Forward	20

GOLD

	London, Oct. 9.
Gold Bars Fine per oz	£7/1/10

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Oct. 10. Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year
Khandesh ...		63
Central India ...		3,403
Barsi and Nagar	406	1,558
Hyderabad-Gaorani	66	277
Berar ...		2,915
Central Provinces	102	708
Total Oomras	634	8,963
Dholera ...		926
N.-W Provinces ...		253
Rajputana ...		781
Sind-Punjab	124	4,312
Broach ...		447
Coompta and Dharwar ...		3,344
Westerns-Northerns ...		2,574
Tinnevelly and Cambodia ...		908
Persian ...		5
American ...		919
Egyptian and African	1,640	13,007
Comilla Burma and other sorts ...		1
Total	2,398	36,040

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 8th Oct.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year
Europe	2,396	16,803
Japan and China	2,179	32,856
Coast Ports	150	789
Upcountry by Rail		16,798
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		9,698
Total	4,925	76,944

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Oct. 10.

Following unchanged New York advices, the local market opened at Rs. 217-8 for Broach A.-M. delivery and declined annas four to Rs. 217-4 on scattered selling. Later there was slightly better enquiry and prices advanced to Rs. 217-12 but again declined to the opening level on scattered realising. The tone of the market was quiet.

Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of 3 points but it opened steady at unchanged prices. The local feeling being bearish failed to respond and Broach A|M was quoted at Rs. 217-12. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A|M 218.
Oomra D|J 195/4
Bengal D|J 155

Ready Cotton Quotations

	Bombay, Oct. 10.
C.P. 1 Fine	207/209
C.P. 2 Fine	202/204
Arvi Fine	202/204
Ellichpur Fine	201/203
Berar Fine	200/202
Khamgaon Fine	200/201
Mulkapur Fine	199/200
Khandesh Fine	195/197
Jalna/Sailu Fine	197/199
Burwah Sanavad Fine	199/201
Mathia Fine	178/183
Broach	217/219
Dhollera	207/212
Punjab/American	202/207
Sindh-American	202/207
Cambodia	257/262
Compt:	202/207
Westerns	202/207
Miraj	207/212
Jagadia Ankleshwar	237/242
Surat	245/249
Navsari	254/257

High & Low Cotton Prices

Bombay, Oct. 9

Broach A|M. 1937 Op. 218 1/4; Highest 219 1/4; Lowest 217 3/4; Closing 218.

Oomra D|J. Op. 195; Highest 195 1/4; Lowest 194 3/4; Closing 194 3/4

Bengal D|J Op. 154 3/4; Highest 155 1/4; Lowest 154 3/4; Closing 155 3/4.

T|Candi for Broach A|M. Settlement (21-10-36) Rs. 3 3/4

T|Mandi for Broach A|May (31-3-37) Rs. 17 1/2

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—
Jan. 163 May 146 at Cross Rate 4.90 17/32.

Bombay—Liverpool:—
Broach A/M. 1937 218—Liverpool May 6.56 Rs. 67 3/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—
Broach A/M. 1937 218—New York May 11.91 Rs. 52 at Cross Rate 4.90 17/32.

Osaka Sampin

	Osaka, Oct. 10.
October	213.30—60
December	207.10—20
January	205.90—20
February	205.60—60
April	204.80—10

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, Oct. 9

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amer. Power and Light Com.	12 1/2
Amer. Power and Light Pfd 5 p.c.	A 71
Columbia Gas	21
Int. Tel. and Tel.	13
American Tel. and Tel.	128 1/2
Western Union Telg.	88 1/4
New York Central Rly.	48 3/4
Pittsburgh Screw and Bolt	13
United States Steel	76 1/4
Youngtown Sheet	67
Anaconda Copper Mining	41 1/2
Int. Nickel of Canada	62
Ford Motors of Canada A	25
General Motors	71 3/4
General Electric	48 1/2
Kelvinator	20
Radio Corp	11
St. Oil of N. J.	65
Socony	16 1/4
Amr. Tobacco B.	101
Chase Bank	49
National City Bank	43
Amr Car Foundry	54
Thompson Products	20

Market firm and active. Carloadings up 110,000. General Motors sold in September 192880 units.

Famine Relief Work In Right Earnest

Bombay Begins Busy Week Of Collections

BOMBAY: Saturday.

The observance of the Mayoral Famine Relief Week began in right earnest on Saturday morning, when 250 women volunteers accompanied by 50 male volunteers, began collecting funds for the benefit of the famine-stricken people in the Presidency.

By 9 a.m. women volunteers placed themselves at all the important junctions in the Fort Area and appealed to the pedestrians—men, women and children—to contribute generously in response to the wail of the famine-stricken.

The enthusiasm of the people was as great as of those collecting the funds and before long the collection boxes became heavy and had to be replaced by new ones.

Encouraged by the liberal contributions by the ordinary man in the street, women volunteers got up to the big offices situated in the Fort Area and the Appeal of the Mayor seems to have had a salutary effect in that the volunteers were allowed to approach the clerical staff and get their contributions. Of course, the "officers" were made to pay their quota.

Business-Like Collectors

A feature of to-day's collections was that those picturesque girls who are usually seen in gaudy costumes making collections during "Poppy Day" or some other Day connected either with the King's Jubilee Celebration or some other celebrations were totally absent.

Most of the women who went out making collections were members of middle-class families—people who actually felt what the conditions of the famine-stricken must be like.

These 250 women climbed up and down five or six storied buildings and looked happy at doing it for the sake of the peasants who are on the verge of starvation.

Suburbanites who use the B. B. & C. I. or the G. I. P. locals were met at the entrance to the Churchgate or the Victoria Terminus by women volunteers calling upon them to do the right thing by their suffering brethren and most of them did it by paying whatever they could.

Even those rushing to catch the Race Specials had to stop to contribute their mite to the Fund before they could hurry on to the platform.

Mayor's Busy Day

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, the Mayor of Bombay, who is usually very busy with his Mayoral, personal and public work, had the busiest of days to-day. He has been up and doing since the early hours of the morning.

After the groups of volunteers were sent to their respective areas for collection the Mayor went round the whole area supervising the collections and otherwise encouraging the volunteers. He toured the area once again in the afternoon and met and talked to all the volunteers making collections. When he was not on supervising tour, he was at his work in the Mayor's room, arranging for the collections of to-morrow and the other days of the week.

Prominent Workers

While individual women enrolled themselves as volunteers, the Bhagini Samaj, the Gujarati Stree Mandal; the J. J., K. E. M., the Cama and the Wadia Hospitals sent out a number of women to work in the Fort area.

Some of the prominent ladies who were seen to be keenly active in the collections were Mrs. Hansa Mehta; Mrs. Jaishri Raiji, Mrs. Urmila Mehta, Mrs. Masani, Mrs. Wadia, and Miss Nariman.

Collections will be made in the C Ward area on Sunday from morning till evening. A number of Volunteer Corps will be working the whole day. They will be the Bombay National Guards, the Swastik League, Maratta High School Volunteers; Jain Mahavir Vidyalaya Volunteers; Bhatia Volunteers and others.

SIR C. P's APPEAL TO TRAVANCOREANS

TRIVANDRUM, (By Mail).

A great appeal for the union of all classes and communities and for co-operation in the solution of the many tasks that are ahead of Travancore, was made by the new Dewan, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar replying to the public address presented by the people of Travancore.

Continuing, the Dewan said that to play their part fittingly in the Federation, the State must think and act as one man. Success in political, social and economic questions was all a matter of compromise. Let everybody work in that spirit and in a spirit of comprehension and generosity.—A.P.

JINNAH IN LAHORE

LAHORE, Oct. 10.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah, who arrived here this morning to launch the Muslim League Parliamentary Board's election campaign, was received at the station by a number of League members. He addresses a public meeting to-morrow.—United Press.

UNOFFICIAL ADVISERS' LABOURS TERMINATE

Unanimous Memorandum On Indo-British Trade Relations

SIMLA, October, 10.

The "United Press" learns that the unofficial advisers to the Indo-British trade negotiations have completed their work. Their memorandum on the Indian exports and imports and margin of preferences demanded for by the former and tentatively agreed to by the latter would be submitted to Government.

Unanimous Document

Report current here has it that the memorandum is a unanimous document, although during the various stages of discussion, differences of views were expressed by the representatives of different interests as represented by the advisers.

The advisers' memorandum would be examined by Government of India when the advisers would be called to Delhi in November to examine Government of India's proposals before they are formally forwarded to the British Board of Trade.

Messrs. Birla and Kasturbhai Lalji and others leave Simla today while the Chairman, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas stays till Wednesday.

WORLD STUDENTS ASSOCIATION

Anxious For Regular Contact And Collaboration With Indian Students

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 9.

In a letter to Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, Secretary, Foreign Department, the All-India Congress Committee, Mr. James Klugmann, Secretary of the World Student Association for Peace, Freedom and Culture, writes:

"I wish to thank you for No. 6 of the "News Letter." We have especially interested in the news of the Students' Conference that was held in Bombay on the 1st and 2nd of August and of the charter of student rights that was adopted

"We will make ourselves responsible for giving publicity to the Charter of the students' movement throughout the world. In your last letter to us of July 23rd you informed us that there would be held at Lucknow during August an Indian Students' Conference to bring into being a central Indian student organisation.

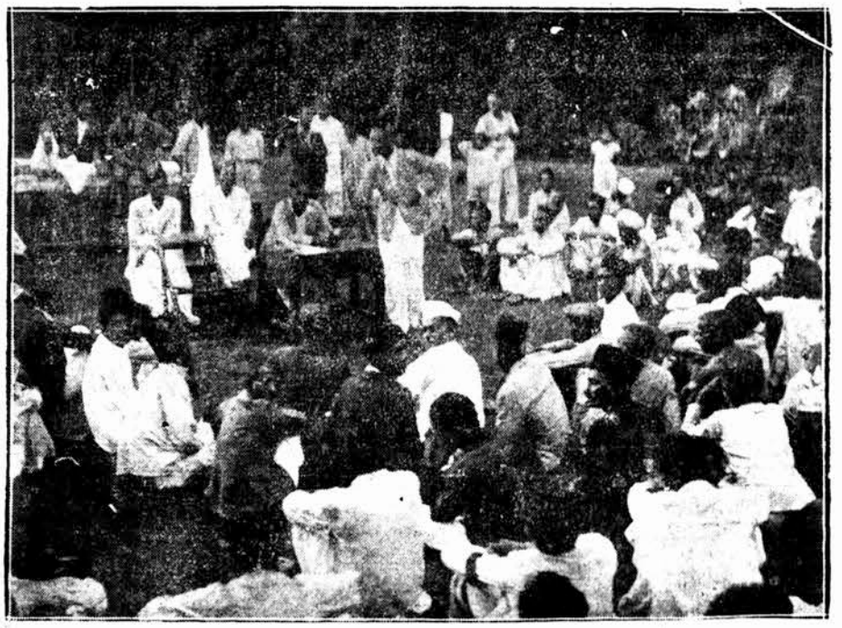
"We wish to ask you once again to put us into touch with this new central student organisation and also with the various provincial students organisations such as the one in Bombay. We are very anxious indeed for a regular contact and collaboration with the Indian students.

"We would be very glad also to receive articles from the students on their aims, activities, demands, struggles, so that we can publish them in our bulletin and send them round to the different student journals in the different countries. This would help us very much in our efforts to win support for the struggles of the Indian youth.

STUDENTS' BULLETIN

"From October we shall publish our international student bulletin "The Students' Voice" in English as well as French. We would be very grateful to know of any individuals or organisations that would be interested to receive it —and we repeat our desire to receive articles from the Indian youth for our future numbers".

Student organisations, central and provincial, are invited to correspond with the Foreign Department.—United Press.



A municipal workers' meeting was held on Wednesday evening in the Foras Road Gardens to ventilate the grievances of the workers employed in the various departments and to support the candidature of Mr. R. S. Nimbkar for the forthcoming Assembly election. Mr. V. B. Karnik is seen addressing the meeting.

SUNDAY EDITION

OF

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

Lucky Number Scheme

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Each copy issued during the month of Oct. will bear a number on the last cover page. 37 of these Numbers have been selected by us at random and these numbers are deposited in a sealed cover with the Central Bank of India, Ltd.

After the last issue of this month the envelope will be opened and the Number will be published in one of the issues of the next month.

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4	„	„ 25	„
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Don't Miss Your Copy.

World News From Across The Seas

CHILDREN OF THE POOR—CANNED BREAD, BEER AND ROSES—BOOTS FOR SHEEP—ATATURK THE PHILOLOGIST—DEVALUATION COMEDIES—"KNIGHT OF THE SWASTIKA"—MOSCOW'S COMMUNAL BUILDING FOR AUTHORS—SOVIET'S NEW SLOGAN—A SCHOOL FOR MANKIND

(By Our London Correspondent)

Poverty And Education

Children in Cumberland who did not know how to eat eggs because they had never been given one;

Children in Yorkshire who refused butter and bananas because they had never had the chance to taste them;

Children in Rhondda who could not tell their fathers' trade, they had been unemployed for so long...

These were some of the stories told at the National Conference of the Federation of Class Teachers at Nottingham when they discussed the effects of poverty and unemployment on children. The retiring president considered teachers should show more interest in root causes of poverty. He said: "You can't teach children with empty stomachs." A resolution was passed expressing the opinion that until children were adequately nourished they could not take full advantage of the education provided.

New Inventions

Housewives will soon be able to buy milk saucepans that cannot boil over and teapots which they can stir without removing the lids.

Stoppers on bottles will in future be secured with keys when necessary, if the inventiveness of two Brighton women can be profitably exploited, and the householder who is prone to change a burnt fuse without first switching off the main will be interested in a shockproof fuse-box. These devices are among the 600 odd products of man's genius to be seen at the International Exhibition of Inventions which Lord Askwith opened at the Westminster Central Hall in London. It is the twelfth of its kind, and more than maintains the wealth and diversity of new ideas brought to public notice at previous exhibitions.

Lord Mayor's Budget

Sir George Broadbridge, who succeeds Sir Percy Vincent as Lord Mayor of London, will receive £12,500 for expenses, but he will be called upon to spend approximately £30,000 before he leaves the Mansion House in November, 1937.

In the circumstances the additional payment of £5,000 which the Common Council is reported to be contemplating to cover the cost of entertaining during the Coronatio ncelerbations, will be welcome.

The Late A. E. Housman

After A. E. Housman's death, his brother, Mr. Lawrence Housman, decided that no official biography of him should be published in the meantime.

A sketch of him as a scholar however is coming out next month. It is by Housman's Cambridge colleague, Mr. A. S. F. Gow, and contains a pencil drawing of him, by Franc's Dodd.

Progress Of Canning

Bread, haggis, porridge are latest foodstuffs to be canned, adding to very long and lengthening list.

Canning known in a rudimentary form since time of Appert, Paris chef, who bottled foods and placed them in boiling water about 1790. The real development came from Pasteur's experiments on fermentation. Previously believed that secret of canning consisted in exclusion of air. It is really do to heating, which kills bacteria of fermentation or decay; the exclusion of air merely prevents bacteria from re-entering. Canning is much more developed in the U.S.A. than in England. The latest canned products in America include beer, champagne, roses However, the development is very rapid in England. Production of cans is now ten times what it was few years ago.

Sheep In Boots

Horses in certain districts at certain times have straw hats. Sheep are now to have boots with zip fasteners.

A demonstration was given recently at Coldharbour Farm, the experimental farm of the Wye Agricultural College at Ashrod Kent, of sheep's boots that had been tested for six months in Somerset. The object of the boot is to arrest the effect of foot-rot by holding the dressing in position. The treatment is by cleaning the foot, paring and removing the affected tissue and applying ointments and other remedies, which under present conditions are rubbed off in a short time. It is claimed for the boot that all normal cases of foot-rot can be cured in a week by its aid. The boots are made in a great foot-wear factory at Walton, Liverpool. They are carefully designed to fit the sheep's foot closely. The sheep can have them in five sizes, and it is found that the sheep can wear the boots without apparently noticing them and placidly go about their normal life.

Talks With Ataturk

Sir Denison Ross, the Director of the School of Oriental Languages, is back in London, after his long vacation abroad.

During the week-end he was being chaffed on the alteration in his name for which journalists in Istanbul were responsible. Sir Damson, as some of them preferred to call him, was much impressed with the intellectual vigour of Europe's senior dictator. Ataturk talked for some hours on the sun language theory of the origin of Turkish with Sir Denison Ross and other western philologists. As these had had no opportunity of getting up their brief, Ataturk could handle his philological arguments with a dictator's virtuosity. Challenged to describe Istanbul in a sentence, Sir Denison replied: "Neither Eastern nor Western, ancient or modern. An old quarto with some of the pages torn out."

The call to prayer of a blind muezzin he added, which he heard one evening from his room, stands out among all the impressions he has brought home from his visit.

A New Game From Paraguay

People who begin to find Contract Bridge tediously simple might turn for a change to the game of Truco, as played in the upper valley of the Paraguay River, and described by Mr. Reginald Thompson in his "Land of To-morrow," just published.

Truco appears to combine the characteristic of contract, poker and nap. As in contract, you must give your partner information about your hand; as in poker, you must bet on the combined value of your partner's hand and your own; as in nap you must play out the tricks.

But—and this is the heart of the game information is conveyed not by calls but by a code of winks, leers, twitches, pouts and grins. The skilful player is he who can wink so delicately that his partner can recognise the Ace of Spades (or of Swards, as they call it), while his opponents notice nothing. It seems no more unreasonable than calling "Four Clubs" to show that you have the Ace of Hearts and the King of Spades.

A Veteran Etonian

Sitting a few places away from Lord Hugh Cecil in Chapel at his installation as Provost of Eton, was Mr. G. E. Marindin, his former housemaster. Mr. Marindin, who will be 95 this month (October), gave up his house in 1887 on the grounds, surprisingly enough, of ill-health. Another of Mr. Marindin's pupils, Lord Salisbury, sat near Lord Hugh, with Lord David Cecil beside him.

Mr. Marindin is the oldest living former Eton tutor. The first installation of a Provost which he attended was that of Dr. Hawtrey in 1853. Although the installation ceremony has changed little since the foundation of Eton, the recent ceremony was marked by one new rule. This forbade boys to take cameras into School Yard.

Before Lord Huhg moves into the Provost's Lodge, Dr. James's coat of arms, which has been hanging over the door of the Lodge since his death, will be taken down. Whenever a Provost dies, his hatchment is always put up in this way and removed on his successor's installation.

Devaluation—And After

The devaluation of the franc filled the League of Nations delegates at Geneva with a sense of realism which would have impressed the bitterest critics of the Leauge.

In the lobbies only one subject was discussed. While delegates took unction to themselves that the Economic Committee of the League had helped to [illegible] about devaluation, a delegate's cry, "My pockets are empty," came home to many. As the Swiss banks were still keeping to the old rate of the gold franc, no one quite knew how much he could obtain in Swiss money for any foreign currency. An agitated member of the French delegation, which was particularly hard hit, visited Cook's on Saturday. When told that he would only get 12 Swiss francs for 100 French—the rate had been 20—he threw up his hands and dashed out. Half an hour later he came back saying he would take 12 francs. "Now I can only give you 11", said the cashire. The Frenchman took them, being consoled with the assurance that in another quarter of an hour the rate would be 10.

Latest Joke From Paris

Whether France surmounts the disturbance of devaluation with ease or with difficulty depends ultimately on national psychology. In Britain in 1931 the coolness of the people took them over the dangerous period when public confidence might have been undermined. A friend gives a small illustration of this.

On that famous Monday morning he was riding up on a tram. When it reached its terminus it made, as trams will a violent clanking noise. The driver called to the conductor, "Hi, Bill, what was that?"

"That's all right, George," replied the conductor, "that's only the old pound falling again!"

Something of the same sort of joke was to be heard in Paris, following the devaluation of the franc. The devaluation coincided with the most violent thunderstorm experienced for some years. In the cafes, as crash after crash resounded from the heavens the Parisians exclaimed: "Ecoutes c'est le franc qui tombe!"

Hitler's Latest Admirer

Since Mr. Lloyd George returned from Germany favourably impressed by certain aspects of the German political system, Moscow has been attacking him from the air. We heard the Soviet announcer refer to him as "Knight of the Swastika."

"Lloyd George has become the blind but willing tool in the hands of German Fascism," the broadcast went on. 'This old sceptic suddenly swallows the truth as told in Germany. He stands up and repeats obediently after Goebbels and Hitler that Germany's eyes are turned eastward. No wonder Lloyd George gets no more votes in England. After his recent articles he will get no more applause."

In England Mr. Herbert Morrison has described Ll.G. as a half-baked Nazi.

[illegible] Authors

Moscow has formally declared open a new building which is without its like in the world.

It is nine storeys high and contains eighty flats equipped with every modern labour saving device, and with radio, telephone, and typewriter. It is public luxury

(Continued on page 48)

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PROF. SEKHAR,
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HIS NIGHT OUT

Man Accused Of Murder, Arson, Theft, Lunacy— And Vagrancy

BELGRADE.

Michael Manditch, an unemployed labourer looking for work in the Sisak district Yugoslavia, went to sleep under a haystack.

He was awakened by a party of irate farmers who thought they had found a rick-burner who had been haunting the district. They accused him of arson and theft and tried to take him to the police. He escaped and ran away towards the river Sava.

As he sat on the bank, breathless with torn clothes, a band of gypsies rushed up. They were looking for a man who had murdered one of their band. They surrounded Manditch, threatening him with axes, and accused him of the murder. He escaped by slipping out of his clothes and leaving them in the hands of the gypsies.

It was dawn before he reached the town of Sisak. Early risers saw a naked man, wild-eyed and bleeding, running down the street. They gave chase shouting that he was a lunatic.

Manditch had had enough. In one night he had been accused of being a thief, rick burner, murderer, lunatic.

He walked into the police station and told his story to the police.

Now he has been charged with vagrancy pending an investigation of his story.

Dravadian Origin Of Mohenjo-Daro

FATHER HERAS EXPLAINS HOW HE ARRIVED AT HIS ASTOUNDING CONCLUSIONS

(From A Correspondent.)

At a monthly meeting of the Dairat-al-Adab (Literary Circle), Rev: Father Heras gave a discourse on his research in the inscriptions on the Seals found in the Mohenjo-Daro excavations of 1923:—

The key to his success in deciphering the inscriptions or the Seals, said Father Heras, was that he started with an open mind on the subject. When other Savants all over the world had failed to decipher the inscriptions, Father Heras, with infinite labour and pain, link by link and step by step, mastered the hidden meaning in the Picto-Phono-graphic scripts, hitherto unknown to this world a script whose verses read from right to the left and from left to the right in a serpentine fashion.

DRAVADIAN ORIGIN.

Having been once convinced of the Dravadian origin of the Mohenjo-Daro civilization, the learned lecturer said, that he tapped all the known Dravadian languages, especially Barhi, which is spoken by a Baluchi tribe and is nearer to the Indus valley civilization, as also Picto-Chinese which was also of great help in deciphering the inscriptions. The most interesting and momentous research of Father Heras is about the period of the Mohenjo-Daro civilization.

According to Sir John Marshall the Mohenjo-Daro civilization was Sumerian in its origin and flourished about 3,000 B.C. but Father Heras makes the Mohenjo-Daro civilization to be a purely Dravadian or rather Indian in its origin. He puts its date as about 5,000 B.C. and asserts that they were the Dravadians of the Indus-Valley who had migrated to Mesopotamia and having civilised the Messopotamians settled down in Sumera and came to be known as Sumerians.

GREEK AUTHORITY.

In proof of this most astounding and remarkable assertion Father Heras quoted from Greek authors and more particularly showed it from writings on one of the Seals, and which when translated into English means "Ram runs flying." As it is well-known to Students of Astronomy that constellations move faster during the winter than in summer or spring and when it has been inscribed that the Ram i.e. the constellation Aries was flying at the period when the Seal was inscribed, Father Heras, deduced that the constellation 'Aries' must have entered the Sun during the winter, which fact by mathemetical calculations would prove that it had taken place about 5,000 B.C., which again proves that the Mohenjo-Daro civilization was much earlier than the Sumerian civilization and in fact the Sumerian civilization was founded by the Dravadian emigrants of the Indus valley.

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Japanese Symbols

Of Good And Ill Luck

The crane, emblem of long life, daily attends marriage ceremonies in Japan. The ho-o, a fabulous bird, represents mercy and has always been associated with Imperial belongings, as a decorative feature. Both of these birds are familiar art motives, says the "Japan Times."

The fox represents the goddess of price, Inari, whose shrines may be recognized by stone fox images. To the superstitious, the fox also stands for deeds of evil and is much feared. The dragon as the symbol of divine power, is in evidence in many forms of both sacred and secular art. The deer is another emblem of longevity and accompanies one of the gods of happiness. The rabbit represents a heavenly messenger, associated particularly with the moon.

The three world famous monkeys, one covering his eyes, one his ears, and the other his mouth, from whom comes the wisdom of seeing no evil hearing no evil, speaking no evil, represent a deified day called Koshn, which is the day of the monkey. In addition to being found in souvenir shops, they are seen upon many shrine tablets and grave stones and are beloved as a good omen. The most famous three are the originals at Nikko.

The tortoise is also emblematic of long life and happiness and is seen in many forms of ornament. The well known carp, painted and carved and cast in bronze and, more frequently to-day, made as double flags which catch the breeze and float over housetops on the annual boy's festival. is the symbol of courage and perseverance. Both Benten, goddess of love and beauty, and Kwannon, goddess of mercy, are often portrayed carrying a basket containinfi large fish and several other gods are represented with fish, which for ages has typified divinity in the Orient.

The lotus, is perhaps the most widely used and best known of all Buddhist symbols, accompanying every image in the form of a pedestal upon which Buddha sits or stands. Temple hangings, batons, incense burners, candlesticks, vases, and only fronts are decorated with the lotus or made in the form of the lotus, which is the emblem of purity and spirituality. A passage of Buddhist scripture refers to a "pond of seven treasures" in which the lotus blooms always and on which Buddhas may sit happily forever. Large artificial flowers and leaves of the lotus in silver, gold or colours are carried at Buddhist funerals.

The pine, plum, and bamboo are used as symbols of longevity and happiness and are so important in the arts of Japan that they immediately suggest Japanese art.

Stones represent different qualities, according to their size and shape. Round ones, desirable as garden decorations, represent beauty and pleasure; square ones, suitable for building purposes, labour and usefulness; large, rugged ones, power and force of character. Each at the same time indicates strength and good old age. They also appear on various forms of expression.

Flames, a symbolism often met with in Buddhistic interpretations of divinities or their attributes, typify wisdom, as seen in the flaming dragon and the halo of the god Fudo.

The most conspicuous Shinto symbol is of course the graceful torii. The more holy emblems of Shinto are the three sacred treasures; the mirror representing the sun goddess; the sword as the symbol of the divine right and valour of rulers descended from her; and the jewel, symbol of righteousness. The peculiarly cut paper called gohei stands for purity.

Other Buddhist emblems are the wheel of the law, representing authority, the axe which bespeaks the severing of worldly ties, the hoshu or gem of omnipotence, a rope signifying the binding of the wicked, the rosary each bead of which represents a particular voice that can be forgiven or overcome by prayer.

Good luck symbols abound. The ancient ones are the hat and coat of invisibility, the key to the storehouse of the gods, the magic wallet, which produces what is wanted at will, rolls of brocade, an ever full purse, and sacred gems.

FRENCH ULTIMATUM TO REBEL LEADERS

A demand for an apology and an indemnity of £4,000 has been made by the French Consul in Tetuan to the rebel authorities in Spanish Morocco, following the execution by them of a French subject, Henri Aguilard.

The note in which the demand is made contains a time limit. It envisages the complete closing of the frontier between the French and Spanish zones in Morocco in the event of the rejection of its terms.

Aguilard, who was 24, had been living in the Spanish zone and working as a welder. When the revolt broke out he was arrested and, it is alleged, shot out of hand.

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World News From Across The Seas

(Continued from page 46)

building No. 1 of Russia, and it will house the eighty leading authors of the Soviet Republic.

In England a communal building for authors, housing, say, Mr. Wells, Mr. Shaw, Mr. Priestly and Mr. Walpole might be in danger of having its roof blown off. But the scheme has no terror for Moscow. Rents are to be nominal but security of tenure will be determined by reliability of output.

Changes In Ogpu

The transference of Yagodax from his powerful position as Head of the Ogpu or Narkomvnudel (People's Commissariat for Internal Affairs), as it is now called, is an event of importance.

It marks a new stage in the growing ascendency of the army and of the influence of Voroshiloff. M. Yezhoff, Yagoda's successor, is a Stalin's man, but has the reputation of being a mild man. He was under Stalin in the Secretariat of the Communist Party in Petersburg in 1918, then entered the Petersburg Ogpu and was later transferred to Moscow. He is the first Russian to hold the post. Of his three predecessors Derjinski and Menjiski were Poles. Yagoda is also of Polish extraction.

M. Yagoda, who now goes to the minor Commissariat for Post and Telegraphs, is a dark, wiry little man with legs slightly bandied from much riding. As an Ogpu chief he acted with great energy and ruthless severity. In his private life he follows the gentle hobby of gardening. He is the best horticulturist among the Bolshevists, and at his summer home near Moscow he grows the finest roses in Russia.

A Moscow Menu

Here is one of the menus which appear on the tables of the National Hotel, Moscow, where is the best and most expensive restaurant in Russia.

The menu is not printed; it is typewritten on both sides of a sheet of ordinary paper. Here are some of the prices:

Fresh caviar, 9s; smoked salmon, 6s; Borchtch soup, 4s; fried pike-perch, 5s; pork schnitzel, 9s; chicken cutlet, 12s. 6d; cold ham and salad, 8s; beans, 3s. 2d; orange salad, 4s. 9d; chocolate cake 2s.

Those who visited Russia in pre-revolutionary days still remember the table d'hote price at the famous Hermitage Restaurant in Moscow. It was 2s. 6d. for the small dinner and 4s. 6d. for the large dinner.

A New Slogan For Soviet

There is an announcement that the famous slogan workers of the World Unite" is to be eliminated from the arms of the U.S.S.R.

In the place of this motto, hitherto emblazoned in 87 different languages on a globe over which straddles the hammer and sickle, there is now to be an adaptation of Nelson's Trafalgar signal. "Socialism expects that every man will do his duty" is the much less provocative message which the Soviet arms will now offer to the world.

Geneva's Novel Sschool

Advanced educationists from England will welcome to their country Dr. Paul Geheeb, head of the School of Mankind, Geneva.

He is a famous "progressive" and a friend of Dr. Albert Schweitzer, Poet Tagore, Mahatma Gandhi and M. Romain Rolland. In 1910 he founded the pioneer Odenwald School at the edge of the forest near Heidelberrg, referred to as the paradise of children." There were 180 children and 40 teachers. His father-in-law gave him £50,000 for the buildings. The school was a community of young and old of both sexes in which each could develop his personality to the full. Geheeb's motto is Pindar's "Become what you are."

Professors coming to view the place exclaimed "But is the school?" There was no fixed daily programme and no class-rooms. Children lived in family groups in villas around the central beautiful buildings. They worked in groups according to interest and progress. Boys of 10 worked with girls of 16 on maths" and girls of eight or nine with boys of 15 on geography. They worked intensely on one subject for days, weeks or months. They did much of the manual work of the community. Yet Geheeb was able to prepare them for the university.

The present School of Mankind is run on the same lines, high in the Swiss mountains, 3,000 feet up. At 60, Geheeb, with his long brownish beard, looks 40, and says: "My life work is still before me."

Woman's Novel A Best Seller

A woman's first novel is likely to beat all American post-war records as a best seller.

"Gone Like the Winds," a story of the American Civil War, was published in the United States at the end of June. Within a month it had already beaten one record by selling 200,000 copies. By the middle of September that figure had been doubled. Now comes the news that the English edition has also been published.

Dictionary Of Americanisms

For the past ten years the University of Chicago, under the supervision of Sir William Craigie, one of the editors of the Oxford English Dictionary, has been working at the huge task of compiling a Dictionary of American English. Workers from many other American universities have been helping.

The English language has changed considerably since it first crossed the Atlantic, and has often come back to Britain in unfamiliar guise. The bee, for instance, was unknown in America until it was introduced from England, but the expression bee-line, which is derived from it, is purely American.

Contemporary Americanisms, like "O. K." "boss" and wisecrack," are adopted by the Englishmen consciously. But in the past America has given England many words and phrases which the Englishman no longer recognises as American. Census, loafer, schooner, wallpaper, lengthy, to belittle, to clear out, once in a while, time and again—these are all o fAmerican origin, as the lexicographers have etablished. The latest American slang does not figure in the dictionary, which is confined to words in use before 1900.

A Magician's Reminiscences

It is not without a certain emotion that anyone would open Mr. David Devant's "Secret of My Magic," which appeared on September 28. That master illusionist, whose suave enjoyment of his own magic made it seem more uncanny, is now a complete invalid.

Among many good stories in the book is one told by Mr. Horace Goldin, a brother "magician." He was arrested in New York for speeding and of bail at the police station for 100 dolls. He was about to offer 98 dollars (which was all he had), when the official explained he could accept bail only from a third party.

Mr. Goldin's coloured chauffeur protested he had not a cent. But Mr. Goldin "palmed" his wad of notes into the pocket of the nergo, who "nearly fainted" when he found what it contained. The policeman counted it, and said it was 2 dollars short. So Mr. Goldin, while himself counting the money, palmed a 2 dollar note from the pile into the chauffeur's pocket. Next day, when his bail was returned, the police handed him back 100 dollars. He thus cleared 2 dollars by his feat of magic.

Slow-Motion Films For Tennis

Donald Budge has ascribed his defeat of Perry in the final of the Los Angeles tournament to a study of slow-motion films taken during their previous match in the American championship, when Perry gained a narrow victory.

Other lawn tennis champions have also been educated by the camera's art. A group of famous players, who use the half-volley freely, were recently asked to estimate the distance of the hall from the ground when they executed this particular stroke. They were then shown slow-motion pictures of themselves in action. Not one guess was correct. The best subject for slow-motion photography was Mlle. Lenglen, who was the embodiment of grace without effort. Films of her strokes are still used by coaches all over the world.

Romance Of Horlick

Mr. William Horlick, who has died at Racine, Wisconsin, in his 91st year, was not, as has been stated, the founder of Horlick's malted milk.

It was a dual discovery in which his brother, the late Sir James Horlick, shared. The two brothers made an ideal combination. James was the chemist who discovered the secret of a dry product retaining the full-cream qualities of milk. William was the engineer who invented the machinery for its manufacture. Production was started at Racine, Wisconsin, in 1883. The English factory began work in 1906. The original company was dissolved in 1921 after the death of Sir James Horlick, and the present American and British companies are separate entities.

William Horlick, who was born in Gloucestershire in 1846, became an American citizen in 1887. He had not been back to England for many years. He lived solely for his business and was in absolute control of it until the day of his death. He was a generous philanthropist and a staunch Republican. His only hobby was Polar research, of which he was a warm supporter. He was a close friend of Captain Amundsen and Admiral Byrd, who christined his Polar seaplane the William Horlick. For his Polar services Mr. Horlick was made a Knight of St. Olaf by King Haakon of Norway. He married a cousin, Annabella Horlick, who survives him.

Strange Coincidences

France decided to devaluate the franc on Friday evening. The decision was made public on Saturday morning.

Orthodox Jews knew nothing about it. They were observing Yom Kippur, the Day of Attonement, from sunset on Friday to sunset on Saturday. During this period they were in the synagogue.

Britain decided to go off the gold standard on Sunday night, September 20, 1931. The decision was made public on the Monday. Again it was the exact period of Yom Kippur. One or two prominent Jewish politicians and financiers had to be summoned for consultation by the Cabinet from the synagogues.

Mr. Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the United States Treasury, is an orthodox Jew. Strange that he should be called upon to do immense, melodramatic money deal on one day in 365 when his religion frowns on money.

Saturday when he "foiled" Soviet's £1 million bid—was Yom Kippur, the Day of Attonement.

Titulescu And Balfour

Here is a story of Mr. Titulescu, the former Rumanian Foreign Minister, who has been critically ill. He was always very creful of his health and, in particular, had a fear of drughts.

Some years ago, in the middle of the summer, he came into a very hot meeting of the Council of the League of Nations wearing a heavy fur coat. Behind him came a secretary with a shawl, which he wrapped round Titulescu's shoulders. Mr. Titulescu then asked the chairman, who happened to be Lord Balfour, "May I keep my hat on?"

Lord Balfour replied very emphatically: "No, certainly not unless you permit me also take off my trousers."

His 82 Wives

A man who married eighty-two wives was arrested in Warsaw recently. His name is Jehuda Lepstajn, aged forty-four. He married twenty-two wives in Poland and sixty in seventeen countries abroad, including three in England. He was arrested by the secret police just after he married his eighty-second wife in Warsaw. According to the Press, he owns two villas, one in France and another in Italy, bought with the numerous dowries he received.

Italian Dentists' Plight

Following the devaluation of the French franc, dentists in Italy are debarred from purchasing gold for their work. The Government Institute, which controls purchases of gold, has informed them that they could not be supplied in future. Dentists are therefore advising their patients to bring gold sterling or franc pieces for professional requirements. Gold jewellery is unsuitable.

Sayings

Poland believes she is fated to be the Belgium of the next war. Mr. Tom Johnston.

There are still some people who do not believe in education.—The Dean of St. Paul's.

The training we are giving in schools has no relation with the needs of life nor of the day.—Dr. H. E. Armstrong.

* * * *

Fame

Shirley Temple is included in the new "Who's Who in America", published in New York on September 28.

Educating The Young Mind In National Hatreds

(Continued from page 9).

ciples?" The answer is: "General Goering, Dr. Goebbles, etc." (V.Ogilvie, Education Under Hitler p. 10.)

Similarly, every week the children have to learn a saying (Wochenspruch) which they repeat every day for that week. Many of these sayings are designed to instil into the woung minds a hatred of other nations, a wildly exaggerated opinion of Germany, and an admiration for war. For example, on the anniversity of the signing of the Treaty of Versailles the children memorize the following verse: "Versailles is a lie, is dishonour and shame, Versailles is thy death, O Fatherland! You are a German child, so think of it, what the enemy did to you in Versailles." (Ogilvie, op. cit., p. 11.)

Equally significant are the Nazi text-books used in the schools. Typical of these is one by von Fikenscher which deals with German history from 1914 to 1933 and which has been strongly recommended by the Nazi minister of education. (Von Fikenscher, Aufbruch der Nation.) The origin of the war is attributed to the encirclement of Germany by zealous powers and the course of the war is described as "an almost unbroken series of victori s". I: was lies outside and enemies within who brought about the undoing of Germany. In dealing with the period immediately following the war, the Jew, the Communist, and the Peace Conference are indicated as the main villains in the historical situation.

"Uudr the leadership of the alien Jew, Kurt Eisner, the revolution began in Munich... Then the revolution gallops with blood-stained flags through Germany."

This period culminates in an account of the Hitler 'putsch' and closes with Hitler in prison writing 'Mein Kampf.' In the next period (1923-29) are described the disintegrating experiences of the inflation the occupation of Ruhr and the Young Plan for reparation payments which "made hundreds of thousands of German workers directly, and millions of workers indirectly, slaves of the Jewish World-Capital." In the years of depression and increasing social misery, the German people are represented as creatures whose blood is being sucked by international Jews and financiers. Finally, the people became restless under the chaotic government of the liberals and communists. More and more people said, "Aye, Hitler is right.' More and more, millions upon millions. So at last the men of the old government said: 'We are ashamed of ourselves! We had better go." So Hindenburg came to Hitler and said to him: 'You form a Government.' That was on the 30th of January, 1933. So he became Chancellor of the Reich." To stimulate enthusiasm for this coming of the savior, numerous poems and songs are included glorifying Hitler and the Nazi movement in general.

"To Adolf Hitler our leader
we extend our hand.
Brothers forward to the last
struggle for the Fatherland
Away with the Jews and the
traiters.
To Adolf Hitler we pledge
ourselves.
Faithful unto Death."

"A Place Of Light Liberty"

These are ideas found in elementary texts, but the universities also have been forced to toe the line. Their celebrated Lehrfreiheit is now a thing of the past. The rector, or the head of the university, was formerly chosen by his colleagues for one-year periods, but now he is appointed by, and is responsible to, the Minister of Public Instruction. The senate which used to be the chief authoritative body of the university has now only advisory functions. As for the students, their number is limited to 15,000 and none with "Marxist or anti-national learnings" are admitted. The students governing bodies have all been united into the officical 'Deutsche Studentschaft.' The Minister of Public Instruction appoints the national leader of this organsation, and he in turn, appoints the local leaders, so that these leaders, all appointed from above, make the decisions. The students obey.

Finally, three extra-school agencies, the Hitler Youth, the 'Landjahr' and the 'Arbeitsdienst' have been created for the "development of character, will-power, and courage"—and, one might add, proper political beliefs. From this survey an idea can be gained of the thoroughness and effectiveness of political education in Germany. General Goering has said, "Already Germany is morally rearmed." The Nazi educational machine fully justifies his boast.

Textbooks Make The Fascists

The couzntry whose educational policies most clearly resemble those of Nazi Germany is Fascist Italy. Mussolini has neatly summed up the aim of the Fascist educational system in his motto,

"The textbook and the musket make a perfect Fascist." (Schneider and clough, 'Making Fascists, p. 110.) The methods by which this principle has been put into effect are much the same as in Germany. Since the outbreak of the Italo-Ethopian War, for examp le, toy manufacturers have produced miniature tanks and armoured cars to replace tricycles as means of juvenile locomotion. For a few cents, stockmodel 'men' can be bought that will show Black Shirts regulars, Askari, dubats, and sham ma-clad Ethiopeans in almost every conceivable position of war-like action. The shelves even contain fallen Ethiopeans with severed limbs.

For those children past the age of toys there are schools. Practically speaking, every school has been converted into a branch of the Fascist Party. The picture of the Duce and the King, and the Crucifix, decorate every room. Each school has a flag which is run up every day to the singing of the royal anthem, the 'Balilla', and other Fascist songs. Every classroom is named after a Fascist martyr and the teacher marches into the room in his Black Shirt. Similarly with textbooks, the dominant idea is the greatness of Italy. On the first page of the first primer are found the words "Duce", "Fascismo", and "Mussolini", and on the last page are the sentences:

"We children must salute the King, Mussolini, and our own great country Italy."

"Italy is the greatest of all nations."

In the textbooks for the higher grades, the glory of Italy, the virtues of Fascism, the bravery of Italian soldiers, and the desirability of large families are carefully impressed upon the minds of the children.

In addition the Italian Government since 1935 requires compulsory military training in all schools. This "military culture" course includes map reading, military characteristics of terrain Italian Colonies in relation to military problems, importance of mari time power and sea communications, land and naval battles in the World War and the military policies of the principal nations of the world.

Finally, as in Germany, the Government has created Fascist Youth organisations and have dissolved all those agencies which might compete with them, such as the Catholic Boy Scouts. Children between six and twelve are enrolled in the 'Ballila' where they wear Black

(Continued on page 59)

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THE MARCH OF SCIENCE

DIMENSIONS OF INTELLECT

The Seven Primary Colours Of Personality

Dr. Louis L. Thurstone, authority on mental testing at the University of Chicago, has just announced to the Scientific world seven primary elements that go to make human intelligence, just as the primary colors of the rainbow may be mixed to produced the thousands of beautiful tints with which we are familiar.

These "dimensions of intellects" which may revolutionize mental testing and vocational guidance, were discovered after examination of 240 university students who volunteered to take a to tal of 56 psychological tests. Dr. Thurstone's conclusions were embodied in a report to the American Council on Education.

The seven primary colors of personality are as follows:

1. Number facility. This is an ability necessary to the accountant and mathematician. Many otherwise intelligent individuals seem to have a mental blind spot in dealing with numbers.

2. World fluency. Here is a talent necessary for the political speaker, the salesman, the teacher, and writer.

3. Visualizing ability. Some persons are visually minded and learn best through seeing things, or pictures of them.

4. Memory. Scientific justification does exist for the disputed popular idea that memory is distinct from other mental abilities, and that a person can be described as having a good memory in general without specifications as to what he can remember well. People of superior intellect sometimes reveal surprisingly poor memory.

5. Perceptual speed. This is the ability that enables some people to scan a page of names or numbers to find a particular item quickly, while others must examine each item.

6. Verbal reasoning. This might be called deduction, or the ability to see relations between words. The experiments showed that this is something different from just fluency with words.

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WONDERS OF SCIENCE

Pearls In Human Body

Pearls, as every one knows, are made when an oyster covers up with "mother-of-pearl," a grain of sand or other irritant, which has found its way into its shell. In the same way, a pearl can be deliberately produced by placing a foreign body in the shell of a living oyster and leaving it for a time.

But there is another way in which man can make real pearls—without the aid of an oyster. He can (if only by accident and "once in a blue moon") make pearls within his own body!

There is, at least, one case on record of this having been done. A man suffering from kidney trouble underwent an operation, and in his kidneys the surgeon found a number of pearls.

They were perfectly genuine pearls, as "real" as any that ever came out of an oyster. But they did not make the unfortunate patient much richer, for they were only one-tenth of an inch in diameter.

The interesting thing about these "home-made" pearls was that they had been made in exactly the same way as an oyster produced pearls. To protect itself from some irritant grains, the man's kidney had covered them with "mother-of-pearl."

LESSONS FROM DEAD EMPIRES

Palaeontology's Warning To Realists Who Seek Material Success In Life's Success

The possibilities of man's escape from the destruction which overtook other species were discussed by Professor H. L. Hawkins, president of the Geological Section of the British Association, in his presidential address at Blackpool. Professor Hawkins, who occupies the Chair of Geology at Reading University, spoke on "Palaeontology and Humanity," says the "Manchester Guardian".

"The specific causes of the collaps of once-dominant races are doubtless varied; but there is general agreement that one universal factor in disintegration is complexity, an aspect of overspecialisation. The units of an empire, be they individuals of factions, tend to work together in harmony during the period of upward struggle; but when a position of dominance is won they continue to struggle. When there are no new worlds to conquer they begin to fight among themselves. Selfish aims replace patriotic ones, and the community becomes discordant.

"The correspondent between this state of affairs and the morphogenetic trends in other races of animals is so close that it needs no elaboration. Those who deny that human institutions are subject to the laws of organic evolution know either no history or no palaeontology.

"If this were all, man's outlook would indeed the dark. According to temperament, we might as well sit with folded hands in a darkened room waiting the inevitable end, or eet the crash with ribaldry and riot. Our peculiar quality of superior mentality seems but suicidal acuqisition, hastening and intensifying the imminent doom. But the human mind is more than a fabricator of evanescent institutions. It can transcend utilitarianism (wherein it but exaggerates animal qualities) and can form idealistic conceptions.

"Ideals of chivalry, honour, and self-sacrifice have no place in the struggle for existance, but they are inherent in all but hypersophisticated minds, among ordinary folk, conceptions such as these are stronger incentives to action than animal impulses, as even the most rascally demogogue knows. Learning, philosophy, and art are realities to which men will devote their lives, creating rather than copying with no ulterior or mercenary aim. The arts and virtues bring a new and incalculable feature into the story of evolution. Some, atleast of their achievements outlive kingdoms and empire, seeming immortal.

"We know that idealism is the goal and incentive in all actions that can truly be described as human. To the idealist environment is something to be overcome or adopted into service; the story of human progress is one of triumph over circumstances. The self-styled 'realist,' who advocates acceptance of and submission to his temporary environment, is less than a man; he follows in the tradition of the beasts that perish.

"To idealists palaeontology has no message, save to welcome them as something new in nature. To realists, who seek material success in the struggle for existnce, palaeontology, with millions of years of history as its authority, declares emphatically, 'You have been warned.'"

NO RACE SUPERIOR TO ANOTHER

Prof. Earnest A. Hooton, Harvard physical anthropologist, who has been a leader in the science of man for a quarter of a century, finds no justification for claims that any one race is superior to another.

"Each racial type runs the gamut from idiots and criminal to geniuses and satesmen" he declares. "No type produces a majority of individuals from either end of the scale. There are no racial monopolies either of human virtues or vices".

Prof. Hooton charges that more crimes have been committed in the name of "race" than have ever been perpetrated in the name of liberty. He says: "Let each of us, Nordic or Negro, Aryan or Semite, Daughter of the Revolution or Son of St. Patrick, pluck the beam from his own eye before he attempts to remove the mote from that of his brother. Every tree that bears bad fruit should be cut down and cast into the fire. Whether that tree is an indigenous growth or a transplantation from an alien soil matters not one whit, so long as it is rotten"

Prof. Hooton poured scorn on "the ridiculous and pernicious doctrines of racial inequality which have become a menace to the peace of the world". There is no anthropological ground whatsoever, he said, for selecting any so-called racial group, or any ethnic or national group, or any linguistic or religious group for preferment or for condemnation.

VITAMIN C FOUND IN GREEN PEPPERS

Professor Solves Problem With Vegetables He Spurned At Dinner

The green peppers that Professor Albert Szent-Gyoergyi spurned at dinner one night gave him the cheap sources of precious Vitimin C he had sought for a long time.

On that particular evening his wife had revoked her ban on his after-hours work, and he retired to his laboratory to continue his hunt for the anti-scurvy substance.

He took the pepper with him, intending to eat them later. But instead, he subjected them to tests just as he had almost everything else available—and found what he wanted in the vegetables that abound in this neighbourhood.

In a few weeks he managed to produce a pound of pure Vitamin C from 4,000 pounds of green peppers which he discovered, have four times the Vitamin C content of oranges and lemons, and are cheaper.

Previously the professor, who is director of the Institute of Medical Chemistry in Szeged University, had obtained small quantities of the vitimin from the adrenal cortex of animals—an expensive process yielding comparatively little of the vitamin.

Dr. Szent-Gyoergyi spent many years in Holland and three years at Cambridge University where Vitamin C was isolated in 1928 from the adrenal cortex of freshly-killed animals.

"THE TEEMING MILLIONS OF INDIA"

High Birth-Rate, Absence Of Contraceptives And Pressure On Land Are Some Of The Problems

The following are extracts from a broadcast speech delivered by Dr. Ahmad Mukhtar on Monday night:—

"The first regular census of the population of India was taken on the 17th February 1881. Since that date we have had censuses every ten years. In 1881, the population stood at 25 crores, it rose to 28 crores and three quarters in 1891, to a little less than 29 crores and a half in 1901, to 31 crores and a half in 1911, to about 32 crores in 1921 and to 35 crores and 28 lakhs in 1931. This means that between 1881 and 1931 —a period of fifty years—the total increase in population was about 10 crores.

"These figures do not give an accurate idea of the real increase of population in the country. The real increase has been less on account of the additions of area and population included at each census and the progressive increase in the accuracy of enumeration from decade to decade. If allowance were made for these factors, the real total increase in the population between 1881 and 1931 would be about 8 crores and 86 lakhs.

OVER-POPULATION.

It is a fact that India is overpopulated. The present formidable figure of the unemployed is a sufficient testimony in this direction. The Public Health Commissioner of the Government of India thinks that on a conservative estimate the total population of India must have shot up to 37 crores by the end of 1933. It is further held that the rate of population has been considerably exceeded each year since the census of 1931 so that, when the next census is taken in 1941, the total population would exceed 40 crores. Naturally, the population problem of India is a real one, and several reasons may be adduced to account for the rapid multiplication

HIGH BIRTH RATE.

Firstly, the birth rate is much higher in India than in the progressive countries of Europe and this fact is partly accounted for by the universality of marriage. The Parsis are perhaps the only community who marry late and who have comparatively small families to attend to. But, if the birth rate is high the death rate is equally high, particularly among infants and among women at child-birth. The relation of births and deaths per thousand during 1911-17 stood at 38.68 and 30.31 respectively. Although the birth rate has been varying between 35 and 36 per thousand during the last ten years, the death rate has shown a tendency to fall. In 1932, the death-rate was only 21.6 per thousand. This drop in the death, rate, which accounts for a higher increase in the population of the country, is partly due to the spread of humanitarianism which manifests itself in the forms of charity hospitals, sanitoriums, etc., and partly to the advancement of sanitation and medical science. Effective treatments for fighting epidemics have come into vogue and it is expected that the death rate will slowly and steadily improve.

ABSENCE OF BIRTH CONTROL.

The second cause for the rapid increase in our population lies in the absence of the use of contraceptives. Several people hold that the prevention of conception by artificial means is a mortal sin. For them the only permissible form of control is voluntary abstinence on the part of the husband. They never race to examine the problem further as otherwise it would appear that the abstinence of one partner against the will of another is also a mortal sin on the part of the former.

At the bottom of the religious objection is the conviction that excessive sexual indulgence, dissociated from the consequences of procreation and rendered feasible through contraceptives, is morally harmful to individuals. It is claimed that the popularization of the methods of birth control would spell a bad effect both among married and un-married people. In reply to these objections, it may be said that there is nothing ideal in many of the things of this world and that, if the chances of abuse of birth control persist, the good uses of the same in a country like ours are far too many for us to overlook. It may in this connection be mentioned that many of the children born in this country are certainly un-wanted. I have met people who find it very hard to make both ends meet with their small and almost stationary incomes. Every time a child is born in their family they put on a gloomy appearance and say that, however un-wanted, a God-given thing cannot be refused. In other words they feel that no further addition to their family is needed and yet they are not prepared to take to the use of contraception. Theirs is a fatalistic frame of mind which can only be changed with a patient and persistent propaganda and with the spread of education.

UNWANTED CHILDREN.

I am here reminded of an inquiry made as early as 1924. In that year, a group of seven externs, working in the district covered by Guy's hospital, made inquiries of seventy eight mothers whose confinements they attended as to whether the child just born had been wanted or not. The inquiries were made on the tenth day when the mothers were apt to forget the pangs of child-birth and when they were likely to be influenced by their fondness for the child. It was revealed that, out of the seventy-eight children born, forty-seven were definitely not wanted. Human nature is the same everywere and it can be safely surmised that, in a poor country like ours, many of the children born every year are certainly not wanted.

DIFFICULTIES.

The rapid increase in the population of India brings to the forefront a large number of difficulties. The total area covered by the census of 1931 amounted to eighteen hundred thousand square miles and the population inhabitting it to over 35 crores. This gave a density for the whole area of 195 persons per square mile. The density was, however, as low as one person per square mile in the Chagai district in Baluchistan. It was at its highest at about two thousand persons per square mile in the most thickly populated parts of the south west coast. The problem of density is evidently very acute and the situation is not free from anxiety when we consider the ever-growing increase of our numbers. The mean density of the city and island of Bombay in 1931 was 48,000 persons per square mile—a high figure indeed. But the situation is worse when we examine the mean density in the different parts of the same area. In the Kumbharwada quarter, for instance, there were 465,280 persons per square mile. According to the census report of 1931, at least 36 per cent of the population of the city of Bombay suffers from gross overcrowding.

INFANT MORTALITY.

Associated with this is the notoriously high rate of infant mortality in India. This may in itself be due to several causes—infantile debility and malformation including premature birth, respiratory diseases, diarrhoea, enteritis, primitive oostetrics, purdah and so on. Sir John Megaw estimates that "100 out of every 1,000 girl wives are doomed to die in child-birth before they have ceased to have babies, and about 200,000 mothers die in giving birth to children every year in India." We want fewer but healthier babies and it is pertinent on our part to focus our attention more on the reduction of immature maternity than on the treatment and removal of symptoms.

PRESSURE ON LAND.

But a policy of birth control does not in itself solve the difficulty. With a progressive increase in the population of the country, agriculture will soon reach the saturation point. Already, several people hold that our population is living permanently on the verge of scarcity and that any further increase is bound to bring about an insufficiency of food supply. The rural people cannot find continued employment throughout the year. The increased pressure on land, coupled with our laws of inheritance, has led to the evils of fragmentation and sub-division. The proportion of uneconomic holdings is on the increase and it is high time that closer attention were directed towards the revival of cottage industries in this country. India is predominantly an agricultural country. About 67 per cent. of the total population is dependent on agriculture whereas industries support only 9.7 per cent. Our dependence on agriculture must diminish and this can only be a practical proposition if occupations are diversified and if agriculturists in their spare moments can add to their income through supplementary callings.

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TOWARD BETTER HEALTH

NEW TYPE OF INSULIN

Reduces Dose Needed By Patients

Discovery of a new type of insulin for the treatment of diabetes is reported by Dr. I. M. Robinowitch, director of the department of metabolism, Montreal General Hospital, and McGill University professor, in the current issue of "The Canadian Medical Association Journal". The results with this new insulin have been so satisfactory to date that it has entirely replaced the recently discovered Danish insulin in the treatment of diabetics at the Montreal General Hospital.

The new type of lusion has been given the name of protamine-zinc-insulin. It differs from the original type, and that recently discovered in Denmark, in that it contains zinc, Dr. Rabinowitch, explains.

Dr Rabinowitch, who has gained continent-wide fame as a specialist in diabetes, declares that the use of the new type of insulin in the treatment of diabetics at the local hospital is based upon the discovery by Dr. D. A. Scott, of the Connaught Laboratories, University of Toronto, that—in animals—when zinc was added to insulin, the injected solution had a more prolonged effect upon the blood sugar than insulin without addition of zinc. In some cases, he adds, the effects were equal to the Danish protamine-insulin.

To determine the effects of zinc in the treatment of diabetes it was necessary to develop a very exact method of measuring this

(Continued in column 3 & 4.))

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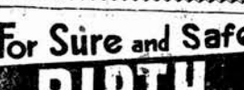

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HEALTH FROM OPEN AIR

Beneficial Influence Of Sun And Air On Human Body

Discussing the influence of climate on man in the Physiology Section of the British Association meeting at Blackpool, Dr. Otto Kestner, of the Rowett Institute, said he had made observations on healthy adults in the Alps and in the tropics and on children at home and on the seashore. One great difficulty they met with as climatologists was that the stronger and healthier a man was the smaller was the influence of the different climates. A sign of perfect health was independence of environment.

They could divide the climates of Northern and Middle Europe into two groups, the sheltering climates and the stimulating climates. Forests or sea-shores protected against cold air or heated by the Gulf Stream could be very healthful for many patients or for weak children, but the stimulating climates had a higher physiological value, especially for growing children and for youth. Perhaps new rays or other things may be found, but to-day they knew as climatic stimuli only sunshine, cold air, wind, and the rolling waves. The ultra-violet rays of the sun formed Vitamin D, healed rickets, and improved the teeth. The sunshine increased the content of haemoglobin in the blood if it were below normal. In high altitudes the lack of oxygen increased the number of red corpuscles and haemoglobin. Artificial lamps were much less active than the sun, but they were active.

But other stimuli could replace the sun. The children at the homes on the German islands were now a longer time on the beach and in the open air, playing out of doors nearly naked, even during the winter-time and in spite of wind and cold weather. On repeated observations no relation between the duration of sunshine and the amount of haemoglobin could be found.

Not only the sunshine stimulated their metabolism—though artificial lamps did not increase the oxygen consumption of man at all. A cooling process did not raise the oxygen consumption of healthy normal men. Only if coldness of air, wind, or waves was so great that it became a strong stimulus to the skin, making it acquire a fresh, red colour, did the oxygen consumption go up in the same way as when stimulated by sun shine

"If we bring a person into a stimulating climate and compare intake and output of nitrogen under the same conditions of food in quantity and quality, Dr. Kestner declared, "we find a nitrogen retention in stimulating climates. We do not know other methods of producing such an amount of tissue-building in the human organism (referring to lantern-slides of children who built up 600 grammes and more of new living tissue in a month under the influence of climate). We see it in adults, but we see it especially in children, and we find here better growth."

Dr. Kestner showed further slides to indicate the body weight of children who for several years lived ten months in town and two months in the stimulating climate of the North Sea. They grew only in the two months, and their development charts resembled a stairgase.

Stimulating climates, the speaker went on, increased gastric secretion and increased the appetite. They had a strong influence on the whole body, but they attacked only the skin. "That means that we must expose our skin to the stimuli of climate. The most sheltered climate is the inside of our homes. A good room is warm in winter. There is no wind and the sunshine cannot reach the inside of our rooms. That means we have no stimuli in our rooms. Now the stimulating climate in this country is on the seashore, but we have weaker stimuli also in the hills and always if we are in the open air. That means that not during our work, but afterwards during the week-end and in the holidays it is possible for us to expose ourselves to the influence of climate."

Dr. Menino de Souza, M.B.B.S., B.Sc., who hails from Goa, has come out successful in the M. D. examination of the Bombay University.

Man had a better temperature-regulation than the animals by changing the size of the capillaries of the skin. This better adaptation was one of the superiorities of man which had made him ruler of the earth. Their capillaries must learn gymnastics, and they could do that only if they exposed the skin to widely different temperatures. In a sheltered climate the capillaries could not do their duty. It was most important for the health of a nation to know that healthy adults and especially children had good development and complete health only if they exposed themselves to the stimuli of a climate so long as possible. The same applied to tropical climate. If the European did not fear the sun and the open air, exposing himself and his skin to the strong stimulus of the sun, the adaptation of the white man would be easier.

STARVATION GOOD FOR YOU!

British Scientist's Conclusion After Living On "Poverty" Diet

A doctor told a remarkable story of how he lived for ten days on poverty diet—and was told how well he looked—before the Physiology Section of the British Association at Blackpool. He was Mr. A. F. Dufton, of Hunton Bridge. He experimented on the diet on which the poor of Munich lived in 1795.

Breakfast—8oz. of dried rye bread.

Dinner—20oz. of soup and one ounce of dry rye bread.

Supper—40oz. of dry rye bread.

"I was agreeably surprised, not only at the palatability, but also at the apparent adequacy of this diet," he said. "My friends remarked how well I looked."

His wife joined him on the diet ant felt fitter than before.

With a reduced diet the speaker explained the body had less work to do. The body, in fact, could idle if food was not ingested unnecessarily.

The diet cost two farthings a day.

TENSING MUSCLES RESTORES ENERGY

Discovery of a method to "pump up" tired muscles, which for short spurts rests them more quickly than complete relaxation, was recently announced. When tired muscles are deliberately tensed, the action appears to inject or squeeze into them a revitalizing chemical naturally produced in the body. There are three of these chemicals. The one believed responsible is adrenalin, the adrenal gland product, which man manufactures liberally when he fights.

The time for spread of the re-energizing chemical is cut to split seconds by the "pumping up" method. The discovery discloses a hitherto scientifically unrecognized quick energy reservoir.

It was made public on the eve of the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in Rochester, N.Y., recently, and at the Sigma Xi celebration at Cornell University. The Sigma Xi exhibit shows frog muscles "loaded" that is, under alternate pull and release, which fatigues them. Complete relaxation overcomes the fatigue in about ten seconds, but tensing a muscle rapidly restores its energy in about half a second.

A new principle of fatigue appears to have been discovered. Previously, physiologists have supposed that the body's re-energizing chemicals spread somewhat slowly, through the blood, but the frog experiments indicate that the nerves, which do work during the tensing of muscles, have the power to release the chemicals directly and instantly into the muscles at the point where the nerves end.

(Continued from column 1.)

metal in very small quantities. One of Dr. Rabinowitch's colleagues at McGill University—Dr. J. S. Foster, of the department of physics—developed this method in the spectrographic laboratories of the University and co-operation was received from Prof. C. H. Best, as the best of the Connaught Laboratories, in the preparation of the different mixtures which were tested and supplied free of charge through his courtesy.

The addition of zinc has been found to increase the sensitivity of the diabetic to insulin. Dr. Rabinowitch reports. Severe diabetics, who ordinarily require two, three or more injections a day of the old insulin, find that one injection of the new insulin per day is sufficient. The increased activity of this new mixture is due to increasing the sensitivity of the diabetic to the injected insulin, he states.

Sport From All Quarters

CRICKET "DOUBLES"

Two Players Achieve The Feat In 1936

Only two cricketers during the 1936 season gained that wonderful distinction in first-class matches of making 1,000 runs and taking 100 wickets—Nichols (M.S.) and Todd, of Essex and Kent respectively. It was Todd's first time to establish himself in such distinguished company, but Nichols had that distinction four times before—in 1935, 1933, 1932 and 1929.

Altogether 66 different cricketers have obtained this rare "double," which has been performed by English cricketers now 205 times. The best year for "doubles" was in 1923, when there were 12 successes,—J. W. H. T. Douglas, A. E. R. Gilligan, P. G. H. Fender, Rhodes, Tate, Pearson, Kilner (R.), Ntwman, Kennedy, Astill, Hearne (J. W.) and Woolley (F. E.).

There were nine such "doubles" in 1928 and 1921; eight in 1924; seven in six different years; six in six years; five in seven; four in five; three in four; two in six and one in ten. Dr. W. G. Grace was the sole "double" in eight of those ten seasons—1873 to 1878, 1885 and 1886, C. T. Studd being the sole "double" in 1882, and Davidson was the sole "double" in 1895.

NO "DOUBLES"

There were no "doubles" in 1879, 1880, 1881, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893 and 1894, and the six years which supplied only two "doubles" were 1936 (Nichols and Todd), 1934 (Hopwood and Sinfied), 1931 (Langridge (Jas.) and V. W. C. Jupp), 1902 (Arnold and Braund), 1896 (Hirst and Peel) and 1883 (C. T. Studd and Flowers).

Rhodes, with the "double" 16 times, leads the way in front of Hirst (14), V.W.C. Jupp (ten), and Astill (nine), Dr. Grace, Tate, Relf (A. E.), Tarrant and Woolley achieved the distinction in eight seasons; P. G. H. Fender in Six; J. W. H. T. Douglas, Hearne (J. W.), Kennedy, Newman, Langridge (Jas.) and Nichols in five, Arnold, Gunn (J), and Kilner (R), in four; N. E. Haig, Townsend (L), S. G. Smith, Braund, Llewellyn, in three seasons; eleven have done so twice; and 31 have provided the "double" once.

It is coincident that of the M. C. C. team bound for Australia, R. W. V. Robins is the only member who has ever obtained the double feat, and that was in 1929.

C. P. QUADRANGULAR CRICKET

According to the revised programme, the Central Provinces and Berar Quadrangular Cricket Tournament will commence on November 28 on the C. P. Club cricket ground.

Christians will meet the Hindus on November 28, 29 and 30 and Mahomedans will meet the Parsis on December 1, 2 and 3.

The final will be played on December 5, 6, 7 and 8.

BILLIARDS CHAMPION INJU[RED]

E. Monk, the All-India professional billiards champion, has fractured his left arm as a result of a fall from a rickshaw in Rangoon. He is now lying in a hospital.

EUROPE LEARNS HOCKEY FROM INDIA

Professor Jagan Nath's Impressions

Professor Jagannath, the manager of the Indian Olympic Hockey Team, in an interview at Lahore recently said:—

Taken as a whole the European countries played hockey with tactics meant for Rugby or Soccer. But Hockey was a game of non-contact and that valuable "trick" they have been gradually learning from India.

"Most important difference between the Indian player and the European player was that whereas the former ran with the ball, the latter ran after it.

"Germany in his opinion was one country which have been making rapid strides in the domain and was trying to combine "vigour" and speed of Europe with skill of India.

"If the Germans continued to make the progress as shown at Berlin this year, India would meet with very serious rival in her at the next Olympic games."

Asked about the places which he would assign to countries of the world in the field of Hockey, the Professor said:—

India, of course, topped the list. Next came Germany, Holland, Afghanistan, Japan, France, Belgium and Switzerland.

INDIAN HOCKEY COACH AT BUDAPEST

Private advices from Budapest show that Mr. Rameshwar Dayal, of the Delhi University, who was sent by the Indian Olympic Association to coach the Hungarian hockey team, has been awarded a gold medal by the Hungarian Hockey Association, and has received congratulations from many quarters.

The Hungarian team, which entered for the Olympic hockey tournament for the first time won the fixture against America by three goals to one, and against Belgium by one love.

Mr. Dayal is now taking a course of physical education in Berlin, after which he will proceed to Glasgow for further studies in the same line.

CANADIAN OPEN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP

W. Lawson Little the former British and American amateur champion, won the Canadian open title with a record aggregate score of 271 for 72 holes at Toronto. He led the field at the end of the first two rounds with a total of 133 (67 and 66) and followed this up with two rounds of 69. He did the last nine holes of his second round in 31. J. Thompson, a former Canadian amateur champion, finished second with 279, and Craig Wood, of U. S. A. was third.

"PLUM" WARNER IS OPTIMISTIC

Mr. P. F. Warner, speaking of the M. C. C. team to tour Australia, at a lunch at Folkestone said.—

"There is no need for any thought of pessimism and I have every hope of them bringing back the rubber."

Mr. Warner disclosed the fact that J. W. A. Stephenson, Wellard and Todd were three cricketers who had been in the running for selection.

AUSTRALIA'S CRICKET CRITIC & CARTOONIST

To Accompany The M.C.C. Team Through Australian Tour

Arthur Mailey, Australia's famous googlie bowler and cricket cartoonist recently arrived in Colombo to accompany the M.C.C. team on their tour through Australia.

Since he retired from Test Cricket he has been engaged professionally as a journalist and cartoonist by various Australian newspapers.

He made his debut in Test Cricket in 1920 at Sydney against the late Johnny Douglas' English team.

In the Third Test of the 1920 series at Adelaide he bowled best for Australia in a heavy scoring game and took 10 wickets. In his Third Test he did remarkably well and just missed taking all ten wickets in an innings. His record in England's second innings was 9 wickets for 121.

Mailey created a record for Test cricket when he took those 9 wickets in one innings. Mailey also took 36 wickets in that series of Tests and created another record for Tests between England and Australia. In 1924 Maurice Tate beat it for England with 38 wickets. But Mailey still holds the record for Australia, while no other bowler has taken 9 wickets in an innings for England or Australia. In 18 Tests he captured 86 wickets against England.

WELSH HEAVY-WEIGHT BOXING CONTEST

The British Boxing Board of Control announces that the fight between Tommy Farr and Jim Wilde for the Welsh heavy-weight championship will also be recognized as an eliminating contest for the British heavy-weight championship.

The Administrative Stewards of the British Boxing Board of Control have decided to recognize the fight between Jimmy Walsh (Chester), holder, and Harry Mizler (St. George's) at Earl's Court, London, on October 19 as a British light-weight championship contest on condition that the boxers waive the right of claiming six months' grace as allowed by the rules.

BADMINTON ABROAD

High Standard Of Game In Malaya

J. F. Devlin, the English badminton professional and former All-England champion, recently completed a tour of Malaya, says "the Manchester Guardian." He created a good impression during his visit in spite of losing all his exhibition games except one because of his inability to adapt himself to the poor lighting fast flight of the shuttle, and stifling heat.

Devlin went to Malaya after a highly successful tour of Australia and New Zealand, where he won all his matches and lost only a set. According to him the players there thought much of their standard of play until he was invited to tour and give exhibition games in several of the big cities.

After his final match in Malaya Devlin commented favourably on the quality of the game there and said it was much higher than that of Australia or New Zealand. He said that badminton had become an international game and that it was possible that an international tournament on the lines of the Davis Cup competition would be started and a Malayan team should fare well against the world's best.

Canada has adopted badminton as an international game, and the standard there is much higher than the United States. Devlin has been badminton coach in Canada for six years and describes the growth in popularity there as remarkable. There are now nearly 100,000 players, representing an extremely rapid increase, as when Devlin first visited Canada in 1925 there were only 4,000 players.

The majority of the players in Malaya are Chinese, and the standard can best be compared with England's when the performance of a Malayan Chinese in the All-England championships last year is recalled. H. S. Ong, who is an obscure player in Malaya captained the Cambridge team and succeeded in qualifying for the semi-finals for the English championship. He was put out by the winner of the championship after putting up a good fight.

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My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Lovely indeed it was to be at Lonawla last Sunday! Our party did enjoy a great deal—every one to his or her heart's content, sure!

The children had left on Saturday noon, and on arriving at Lonavla, they went to Khandala valley—and drank deep the beauties of Nature: That is what they told me at Karla Caves, where I met them the next morning.

You see, I left Bombay on Saturday night only with my two friends, one "Kaka" and another a "Professor." We arrived at Lonavla at about 12-30 mid-night. And as we did not think it right to go to our friends at that very time we just slept away at the station.

In the morning when we arrived at the Jamnadas Morarji Sanatorium, where our party had halted, we found that they had left already for the Karla Caves. So we kept our luggage there and at once started for that place.

"I KNOW YOU—YES!"
(Photo by Syt. S. Mohite).

It was a long zig-zag way to the Caves... but we were full of enthusiasm—and I was so anxious to meet children: We did feel a kind of relief after climbing so high, when on reaching, we were informed at the gate of the Caves that the children were there.

They were sitting near the Stupa, all in a round, and our Secretary, Mr. M. J. Parmar, was reading and explaining to them the history and structure of the Caves, which they were hearing all attentive. We entered the place slowly and occupied our seats in their circle... They were pleased to see us, too.

* * * *

AT THE KARLA CAVES

We had a nice stroll around the caves—appreciating and enjoying the beauties of nature and the ancient art of architecture... you cannot explain these beauties in mere words: You must see them for yourselves, and your hearts will be their real expression.

Then the children had a nice bath—and after that we had our prayers and took the meals. You know when you take these simple meals on certain occasions like this one, you relish them very much: We did, every one of us.

After that we packed up our luggage, and went down the hills. At the foot a motor bus awaited us and it took us to the Tata Tank. This tank has mountains on its three sides, and the fourth wall has been artificially made. It can hold pretty good amount of water, which is useful to that part of the country.

On coming back to the Sanatorium, we found that we had one hour more at our disposal. So every one packed up his luggage—some children began to play games and others took rest. Here only, I had the opportunity to know that a child from Parel and another child from Fort had also come all the way from there to join the party in our excursion: How nice!

At the stations—at Lonavla, at Dadar and at Khar, it was a sight to see and enjoy—how each child had his little luggage on his own shoulders, in his own arms, or at his own back. Even the fellow-passengers were wonder struck to notice how these little children had gone for a trip, and passed a night outside their own homes and without their parents.

But the Balkan-ji-Bari gives that kind of training to children all right. So I hope many boys and girls will go with us to Sind also to attend the All-India Children's Gathering to be held at Hyderabad and to visit Karachi, Sukkur Barrage, Larkana and Mohen-jo-Daro. This tour will be more interesting and educative from every point of view, and you must not lose the opportunity at any cost.

* * * *

ALL-INDIA CHILDREN'S GATHERING.

Tour Programme and Other Details

1st to 13th November.

1st.—Leave Bombay.
3rd.—Arrive Karachi.
4th.—Leave for Sukkur.
5th.—Leave for Larkana.
6th.—Leave for Monhan-jo-Daro.
7th.—Leave for Hyderabad.
8th.—10th Children's Gathering.
11.—Leave Karachi.
13th.—Arrive Bombay.

(1) Children will leave Bombay for Karachi and return from there by steamer.

(2) Journey in Sind will be by Railway throughout.

(3) Every one must provide himself with sufficient woollen clothing, bedding, towels, toothbrush, comb, mirror and other necessary things.

(4) Parties coming by steamer from other places than Bombay should reach Karachi by the 3rd Nov. They should give intimation of their arrival in advance, to The Secretary, Balkan-ji-Bari, c/o "Gulistan", Karachi.

(5) Parties coming by Railway should reach Sukkur by the morning of the 5th November. They should send the information about their arrival in advance, to The Secretary, Balkan-ji-Bari, c/o Tilak High School, Sukkur (Sind).

(6) Parties arriving at Hyderabad (Sind) directly on 7th November or so, must send such intimation in advance to the General Secretaries of the Gathering, Narayen Building, Hirabad, Hyderabad (Sind).

(7) Those parties which may not be able to come early owing to closing of schools later or such other reasons may come to Hyderabad (Sind) direct, arriving there on the 8th November morning latest. For them also a tour round the other places may be arranged if they desire so.

(8) Children willing to take part in the dramatic performances and sports, should intimate the Secretary of the All-India Children's Gathering, Narayen Building, Hirabad, Hyderabad (Sind), as early as possible.

(9) Things meant for the Exhibition may be handed over to the various Centre Organisers, or sent to the General Secretaries at Hyderabad direct, properly packed, with the full particulars of the sender—viz. full name and address, age, sex, class of studies and school, attached, before or on October 22, latest.

(10) Concessions can be obtained for parties of four children under 12 years or fifteen children above 12 years. One guardian per four chidren under 12 years and per fifteen students above 12 years each will also be allowed at the concession rates. Each centre or party must arrange for their own concession by themselves. Applications for the concession orders should be sent so as to reach the authorities at least a week prior to the date of starting.

(11) The expenses for those going from Bombay will be Rs. 20 per child under 12 years and Rs. 35 per head for boys and girls above 12 years and the adults. Persons from other places will have to calculate their expenses according as their train fares, etc. vary. Delegates and visitors under 12 years will pay Re. One only, and those above 12 years Rs. Two only each as fees for lodging, boarding, etc. for all the days at Hyderabad.

(12) Applications from boys and girls, ladies and gentlemen and teachers, intending to join the tour, must reach the various Centre Organisers, with money and the full particulars—viz., name, age whether boy or girl, class of studies, 3 copies of the school certificate, full address, etc., etc.

ALL-INDIA CHILDREN'S GATHERING.

Very nice lodging and boarding arrangements have been made at Hyderabad (Sind) and other places of visit, for the persons going there to attend the ensuing All-India Children's Gathering. The girls and boys will be lodged separately and the food for all will be vegetarian.

For further and full particulars about the proposed tour of boys and girls upto 16 years old and their teachers and guardians, please send for the pamphlet, enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage, from:—

DADA—"Gulistan," Khar—BOMBAY.

"THAT WON'T DO, DEAR!"
(Photo by Bro. A. G. Shirwadkar).

MUSIC HATH CHARMS.
(Photo by Bro. P. R. Mody).

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

before or on October 15, 1936 latest.

G. F. LAKHANI,
ANANDI KHEMCHAND,
General Secretaries.
LADHARAM MAHANDAS,
Chairman,
Reception Committee.
THE THIRD ALL-INDIA CHILDREN'S GATHERING,
Narayen Building, Hirabad,
Hyderabad (Sind).

* * * *

MOTHER—A WORLD TO ME

M is for, the million things she gave me,
O is for, she is getting old,
T is for the tears she shed to save me,
H is for her heart of purest gold.
E is for the eyes of shining-love light,
R is for the right and right shall be,
Put them together they spell Mother,
That means a world to me.

—Sent by Bro. Rusi P. Bharucha.

* * * *

ALLEN'S PLAY-LIKE STORIES.

Four-year-old Allen and his mother were visiting at Grandfather's. There was a big yard with a pipe carrying water to the garden. Gradma had been gathering tomatoes. Allen came out as she went into the house. Soon his mother heard water running, and on going to the garden found a faucet turned on full force.

"Did you turn the water on, Allen?" she inquired.

"No, Gradma did it to wash the things she picked up. She left it running and didn't she make an awful mess?"

Mother went into the house but soon returned and approached Allen in a wiser way. "What did you want water for when you turned the faucet on?"

"Grandma turned it on," Allen persisted.

"No, Allen, Grandma didn't turn it on."

"How do you know?"

"I asked her. She said she didn't wash anything."

"Well, it just turned on by itself."

"But water can't do that. You probably gave the handle a little turn."

"Yes, I turned it just a little bit. Then I went over there and the water came out with a big rush."

Upon further questioning, Allen who is fond of fishing admitted that he wanted a river to fish in. Mother explained that they couldn't afford to have water running away, and then helped Allen to fill a pail. When, supplied with a cord and a bent hairpin for fishing tackle, he was calmly fishing in the pail, she said, "That was just a play-like story you told about Grandma turning on the water. You remember I told you about play-like stories."

"Yes," faintly.

"What was the real story?"

"That I turned it on."

"What are the two kinds of stories?"

"Real stories and play-like stories."

"Which are true?"

"Real stories."

"Which are the ones you make up?"

"Play-like stories."

"Yes, play-like stories are only make-believe. They are like the fish in your pail. I like you to know about play-like stories. They give you all the pleasures of make-believe. Still, you must make a difference between play-like and real stories. When people ask questions about make-believe things you may answer with play-like stories, but when they ask you about real things tell them real stories."

How much of this did Allen understand? Not all, probably, but his understanding will grow if Mother continues, gently and patiently, to require real stories about real things when he 'does' understand? That will depend largely on his experiences. Let no one blame the child or introduce the element of fear! Then if the demand for real stories about real things persists, unfalteringly, it is pretty likely that it will soon be satisfied.

—By Janette Stevenson Murray.

* * * *

THE INNER CHAMBER

In a land beyond the Mediterranean Sea there lived a poor shepherd named Ayaz. His was a simple life spent on the open hillside, yet in it he was able to express his love of God and his respect for man and beast.

One day the Sultan sent for Ayaz and said to him:

"It happens that the supreme office of the Government is vacant, so naturally all my courtiers are rivalling with one another to obtain this exalted position. Now I am weary of intrigue and long to have an honest man beside me; therefore Ayaz, lay aside your staff and gaberdine for I have chosen you as Prime Minister of the realm."

So the shepherd turned his thoughts from his humble calling and fixed them with high purpose on the affairs of the nation.

Years went by, and the intricate problems of state straightened themselves out as if by magic; under the new management peace and prosperity sat enthroned as never before in that land. From his beautiful palace Ayaz attended to the needs of all men; while continuously he kept alert to discover and satisfy the desires of the Sultan.

Now the courtiers watched these proceedings with marked annoyance, scrutinizing the new favourite's every move, until one day they nerved themselves to the point of addressing their sovereign as follows:

"Is it not strange that Ayaz, whose presence is constantly in demand, finds time each evening to seek retirement in an inner chamber of his palace to which no man has access? Knowing that the keys of the treasury are in his possession we fear lest the gold and jewels of the crown may be transported nightly to his quarters, and so be lost for ever."

The Sultan answered:

"If Ayaz is innocent of this most serious charge, his innocence shall be proven to you."

So the following day the Minister was dispatched on a mission to a nearby province and the courtiers were given permission to investigate as they saw fit.

These, therefore, as soon as the way was clear, took possession of the palace of Ayaz, and penetrating to the inner chamber, assailed its door with various keys and instruments. It was to no avail, the heavy bolt was cleverly contrived; so losing all patience they summoned a corps of workmen and gave orders that the lock be broken with a battering ram. When this was done they crowded over the fallen timber, eagerly looking about them, shaking with excitement.

Strange! The room was bare, bare as a cell. No draperies hung on the plaster walls; no carpet covered the stone floor; no couch; no table; no treasure box filled with jewels! Empty! Completely empty, save for a cotton gown hung on a peg, and a staff such as shepherds use.

It must be a blind! The booty was within the walls; under the floor! Here bring the axes, the picks, the battering ram again! Crash; crash; crash; confusion, dust mounting high. The floor had now become a pit fast filling up with the collapsing walls, and the poor staff and gaberline, the only objects that the room contained were buried in the falling debris.

The next day the Prime Minister returned home and observed the pitiful destruction that had been wrought; but he said no word, and that evening when he was in attendance at the royal palace the Sultan, in the presence of the courtiers, related to him bit by bit what had transpired, concluding:

"For what reason, Ayaz, did you keep concealed in your house this strange sanctuary?

Then answered the Minister:

"Since I have been in your Majesty's service I have enjoyed great possessions and much honour; yet all the while I knew that it is in the nature of man to grow proud in the face of too much fortune. So, each night I left the brilliant court and sought that barren chamber. There I took the cotton gaberdine and placed it on my shoulders, over my velvet gown; and sitting on the cold uneven floor and holding in my hands the shepherd's staff, I thought of those as poor as I had been, whom I coud help. And most of all, beloved Lord, I thought of you, and I gave myself each night again to you who, like the sun, have warmed my lonely life."

—Sent by Sis Malati.

* * * *

SHORT NOTES.

Some of our readers think that only those enrolled in the Children's Association can go to attend the All-India Children's Gathering to be held at Hyderabad (Sind) and join the tour to Karachi, Sukkur Barrage, Larkana and Mohan-jo-Daro. But it is not so. Any boys and girls upto the age of 16 years can take advantage of this visit. For further information please write to us and we shall send you a pamphlet giving you all details about the proposed visit to Sind and the ensuing Gathering.

Children upto 12 years of age can join the All-India Children's Association as Members. Boys and girls between 12 and 16 years of age can become Companions. And those above 16 years also, wishing to be helpful to the Association can be enrolled as either Associates or Patrons. There is no restriction whatsoever of caste, creed, colour or sex for joining the Association.

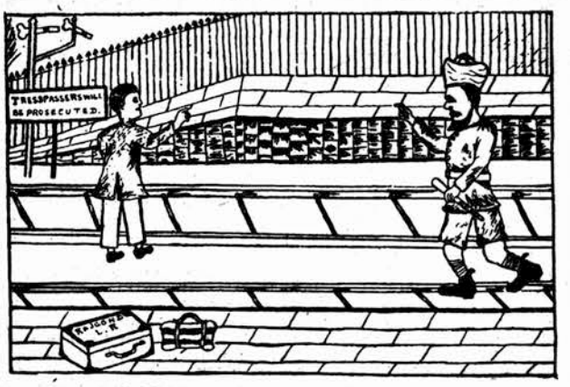
Please write for fuller particulars and enrolment form of the Association, stating your age, mentioning your full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY.

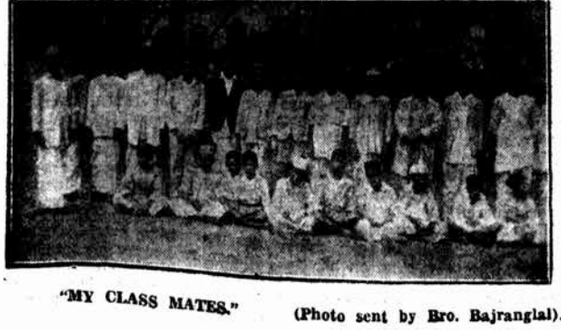
All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

Khar Balkan-ji-Bari children busy at the game "Langri."



(Once a boy was going from the Up-platform to the Down one, crossing the line. A policeman saw him and went to catch him, crossing the line himself).

Policeman: Oh, you boy! You are crossing the line.
Boy (Laughing): Yes, sir, and what about you?
(Sent by Bro. L. R. Rajgond, Bhusaval).



"MY CLASS MATES."

(Photo sent by Bro. Bajranglal).

THE RAVELLED SKEIN

(Continued from page 20)

dutiful son who is not ashamed of his poor mother." And now, when I was to get the reward of seeing him climb the ladder of fame (he was being "groomed" for stardom, Sir), the gallows will cheat me. Oh Sir, be merciful. Heaven will reward you if you will have pity on a helpless woman's grief. You too have a mother perhaps, kind Sir. Think, would she like to see you snatched from her arms in so cruel a fashion?"

A lump stuck in Rameshwar Rao's throat. But the rigid rule of the profession, sealed his lips. He could not take up the case nor could he give a reason to the destitute woman for a refusal which must at best seem harsh and inhuman to her!

* * * *

A week before the trial, Savitri called on the lawyer. Rameshwar Rao wondered if his brother had revealed to her the truth about the notorious affair. But the lawyer banished the thought instantly. Govind was not likely to rip with his own hands the veil that concealed from his "fiancee" his liason with the actress.

Savitri told her story at once.

There had been a conflagration at Exhibition Road. The corner building in which Govind occupied a flat, had also been involved

"He suffered no injury I hope," cried Rameshwar, showing his customary consideration for his good-for-nothing brother.

"It would have been worse than that," informed Savitri, "had not Providence sent a saviour in the shape of an old woman....."

Trudging along on feet that ached with weariness, trying her level best to endure the lurid hell in which ghastly circumstances had placed her, was a stooping, beragged woman whom all passed by without a second glance. If perchance, she caught a passer-by's gaze, he seemed to look at her through hard eyes that condemned her for the life she had led—the life of shame which was a sacrifice on the altar of Mother Love. Her sore eyes, dimmed with tears, suddenly perceived tongues of flame that had glutted two buildings on Exhibition Road, and were now surrounding the house at the corner. All at once she caught the sound of a man snoring in the bed-room whose windows looked on the side-street outside. A life was at stake! The sorrow-stricken soul's motherly instincts were aroused. Forgotten was life's burden, forgotten danger. No door opened on to the side-street. Hurriedly she rushed to the front yard. For a moment she faltered, then dashed through the cruel flames, into the bed-room of Indira's murderer!

What fantastic patterns Destiny weaves in the lives of us human-beings!

Govind Rao found himself awakened by a woman's warning cries. He wriggled out of bed, still not quite conscious of the catastrophe in which, but for the frail, sad-eyed woman, he would have perished. Thus the woman, whose son was to stand on trial for his life because of another's crime, was instrumental in saving that other's life at her personal risk!

What a tangle! A handful of lives pitched head-long into a storm whose severity blinded their eyes as to the true identity of one another. It was the Divine Hand working, unseen, for good ends.

When Savitri had finished her portion of the story, she begged a favour of Rameshwar Rao.

"What is it?" he inquired.

"When I saw the old woman," she answered, "I naturally offered her a reward. Money she flatly refused, saying she had no use for it; but she entreated me with tear-wet eyes, to use my influence to get the greatest barrister in town, as she rightly styled you, to defend her son who is to be tried for Indira's murder. Of course, the old woman did not know that the man she saved is your brother. But it was her luck that it turned out to be so, for now you will surely appear for her son."

A tangled web indeed! Rameshwar Rao who alone was aware of Govind's foul secret, found its inter-twining threads quite unintricate. If he could only open his lips, the skein would be unravelled, and all its complexities would fall to the ground. But alas! the Law was a barrier that could not be broken through. Accordingly he refused to grant the favour Savitri asked of him.

The girl sprang to her feet. Face to face they stood.

"Ram", he cried "you once loved me. For the sake of that great love you bore me, do what I ask—this I beg of you."

Rameshwar Rao could no longer stand the strain of restrained emotions.

"Savitri," he said, "Be prepared for a surprise. On the day of Indira's murder, a man came to me as a client. He confided in me something concerning the crime. I'm bound by the sacred code of my profession, not to violate that confidence. What passes between lawyer and client, must ever remain a dark secret."

"But would you place your duty as a man of the Law, before your duty as a brother of men?"

"The Law demands it of me."

"What justice is that which blinds a man to the service of sympathy and understanding he owes humanity? Rameshwar, you cannot see farther than the silly rigid rules of your profession, because you look upon everything through these same dogmatic principles."

"The Law protects us all—you, me and the rest. We must each and all obey it, and live by it."

"But a man, an innocent man, will perish by it. His poor mother whose only support he is, saved your brother's life. Won't you save that same mother's son?"

Rameshwar Rao smiled grimly. If the girl only knew what she asked, she would not rave so.

Savitri got up to leave. "Come and see Govind sometime. He's badly burnt. He keeps on calling for you. In his delirium he speaks unmeaning words, like 'Ram don't tell, for God's sake don't."

Rameshwar Rao smiled grimly again. He realised that the words were far from unmeaning. The awful secret of the young man's crime, must have begun to tell upon him. It must be like a ghost haunting his neurotic mind, undoing his rest, wreaking a silent vengeance!

"By the way," said Savitri, before finally taking her departure, "the good woman came through the fire unscathed. May the God Who protected her, guard also her son."

"Amen," whispered the lawyer, head bowed low.

* * * *

It was the closing day of the trial.

The case, so far, had gone against the young actor. Public opinion too, branded him. The great Indira had been a well-loved Star. Her numerous adoring "fans" were bent on seeing her murderer swing

Gopal Ramchandra had from the commencement, pleaded "Not Guilty." His manly bearing, the frankness of his unhesitating replies, convinced most of his sincerity, and might have won him his acquittal. But he had the dire misfortune of being opposed by the deadliest prosecuting counsel that ever appeared for the Crown,—a counsel whose biting wit and eloquence could only have been equalled by Rameshwar Rao, the barrister whose lips the Law sealed!

The young counsel for the defence had put up a gallant though a losing fight. He had dwelt long and minutely on the alibi the accused was able to furnish, viz., at two o'clock, the hour at which the murder was believed to have been committed as indicated by the damaged watch on the actress' wrist, his client had been with his mother, who could testify to the fact. He had reached the studios at 2-15, and when he entered the actress' dressing-room, it must have been 2-30 or thereabout. At sight of the still figure on the floor, he had been dazed. Who would not be taken aback by such a ghastly picture? It was not surprising that Govind had been paralysed in every limb. Such being the case, he had been unable to act till the call which came for Indira, had brought him to himself. Further, the murdered woman had the day previous, promised to marry the young man. If proof were wanted, there was the engagement ring the actor had placed on her finger, where it had remained till the last. Would a man deliberately strangle a woman who had promised to partner him through life? Here the defence, naturally more detailed, had ended, and the court had adjourned. Proceedings would be concluded the next day, almost all witnesses having been examined on the preceding days of the trial.

On the last day of the eventful trial, the prosecuting attorney called the prisoner's mother into the witness-box.

The courageous woman whose faith in her son's innocence had not for a moment wavered, made a pathetic picture in her dark sari. With super-patience she stood the rigorous cross-examination. Face drawn, jaw set firm in determination, she selected each word in her answers with apparent caution. Not by one slip would she compromise the son to save whose life she would willingly have given her own.

The examination over, the Counsel for the Crown turned to address the jury.

The spectators who crowded the court-room, waited in suspense. Excitement ran fever-high. The prisoner's life hung on a slender peg.

In his usual manner, the prosecuting attorney tore the defence to shreads. Was the alibi anything to go by—might not the murderer himself have turned the hands of the wrist-watch? How could any reliance be placed on the prisoner's statement that the actress had promised to marry him? The ring found on her finger, might have been a present from any one of her host of lovers! Again, great Star that she was, would Indira have consented to pair up with an actor who was at the lowest rung of the ladder of film?

Then with precision the attorney came to the most damning piece of evidence against Gopal Ramchandra: the handkerchief which had sent Indira across the Great Divide. It clearly bore the prisoner's initials G. R. It was well known already that no other employee in the studios possessed these letters to his or her name.

Thus the fabric built with the greatest care by the defence, crumbled to pieces.

The judge next summed up the case in its entirety.

The jury retired.

Men and women waited on the tip-toe of ardent expectation. Justice would come into its own soon.

The jury returned after the passage of considerable time.

A profound silence as of the tomb, reigned in the court. All eyes rested on the foreman, as he stood up.

The man in the dock prepared himself for the verdict. His fragile-looking mother nerved herself though her head was swimming, and her sight blurred

"GUILTY."

The unanimous verdict was delivered. A hushed silence. Then a shriek. That one word had been like a dagger through the tender heart of the self-sacrificing mother.

A second cry broke the silence, followed by the words!

"The jury's wrong. The prisoner is innocent. I am the guilty man. Hang me."

The figure of a young man, whose face was scorched in patches, leapt to the centre of the court. It was Govind Rao. His burns had till to-day kept him in hospital. Rameshwar had, during that time, expostulated with him, explaining that the woman who had rescued him, was the mother of Gopal Ramchandra. But the fugitive had not believed him, suspecting that his brother was trying by means of falsehood, to bring him to confess his guilt. To-day, when the shadow of the scaffold had been nearest the innocent man, Govind had had the opportunity of being present in court. In the grieved mother of the prisoner, he recognized the brave woman who had saved him from the fire. In that moment of recognition he had regained his manhood.

To the judge, who had not yet passed sentence on the prisoner, Govind Rao explained all his heinous crime—his motive, jealousy at the actress having preferred another man than he, the time—that shown by the watch; the entrance—a secret door whose latch-key was in his keeping; the proof—the handkerchief bearing the initials that belonged to both his and Gopal Ramchandra's name. But there was one distinguishing mark on the handkerchief: the laundry sign in the form of a circle in dull blue ink, which had escaped detection.

Savitri, hearing the facts revealed by her fiance, realised the noble and upright part Rameshwar Rao had played in this grim drama, by his dutiful silence.

The justice which had almost miscarried, sent Govind Rao to the death he richly deserved—but not before the conscience-stricken man had won full forgiveness and blessing from the lips of the dying but happy woman (happy, because there still was breath enough in her to learn that her beloved son's honour had been vindicated) whose life had been one long sacrifice, that Heaven alone knew how to reward.

DEAFNESS

Partial or total and complicated with head noises and other troubles—no matter how long and what causes, cured successfully in four weeks Guaranteed cent per cent success. Particulars on request. Kamala Works Panchpota, Bengal (F).

In The World Of Bridge

SAFETY

By JOSEPHINE CULBERTSON

"Without Exception, World's Greatest Player and Teacher," Says Ely Culbertson.

The safest time for a player to make a weak bid is when he is the opening bidder. Then his bid is made at the lowest possible level at a time when the opponents have not exchanged enough information to think too seriously of penalties. But if a player has decided his hand was too weak for an opening bid, he should think twice before committing himself to a later bid. South thought only once (if at all) in to-day's hand.

South, dealer.
Both sides vulnerable.

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
Pass	Pass	Pass	1 ♠
Pass	1 N T	Pass	Pass (1)
Dbl. (2)	Redbl. (3)	Pass (4)	Pass
2 ♣ (5)	Dbl. (6)	Pass	Pass
Pass			

The bidding:

(1) East can see no prospect of a game without a stronger response from West.

(2) A very bad decision. There cannot be a game in the North-South cards, since North could not muster up a third-hand bid. Since, at best, there could be only a part-score, South would have been much wiser not to risk an excessive penalty.

(3) With a maximum holding for his weak response, West's redouble is correct. He intends to double the opponents at any contract but two hearts.

(4) North should have bid two clubs but ducked the responsibility that his partner had thrust upon him and hoped South would be able to crawl out of the hole he had dug for himself.

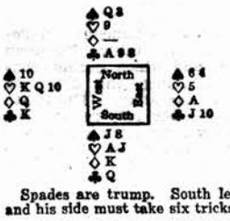
(5) South should probably pass and hope for the best.

(6) West fulfills his promise.

West opened the Queen of spades, South winning with the Ace. Declarer should have resigned himself to a two-trick set but instead played for a trump split.

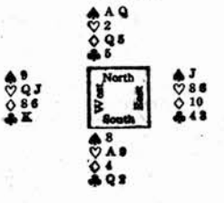
He led a low trump to the Jack and returned a trump. West winning with the Ace. West led a third round of trumps and South hastily, but too late, started the heart suit. East won immediately with the Ace and led the King of diamonds. West dropped the Queen to demand a low return. East followed orders by leading a low diamond to West's Jack, whereupon that worthy drew the last trump. The defenders then cashed two more diamond tricks and two spade tricks. In all, they took nine tricks, thus earning 1100 points.

This Week's Brain Twister
No. 80



Spades are trump. South leads and his side must take six tricks.

Solution to Last Week's Brain Twister
No. 79



Spades are trump. South leads and his side must take all six tricks.

South leads the trump to North's Ace and then cashes the Queen of spades. On the second trumps South discards the deuce of clubs.

If West discards a club the club is led to South's Queen and West is squeezed in the red suits. If West discards a diamond, North cashes the two diamonds, South discarding a club—and West is squeezed in hearts and clubs. If West discards a heart, South cashes the Ace and nine of hearts and West is squeezed in the minor suits.

CLIMBING THE HIMALAYAS

(Continued from page 8)

them altogether or, in the alternative, to take precautionary measures, is the problem before the climbers, and so successful leadership entirely depends on the safest guidance against all dangers of this type.

Another risk, perhaps still greater, is that of crevices. These crevices are to be found at every length of the snow. It is generally not known where and when one may fall through these cracks, which, though looking stronger than earth, yet, give away, at any moment. These cracks in snow have almost always underneath them a "glacier." With a view, therefore, to avoid these pitfalls climbers use ropes and they are fastened by each of the climbers on his belt, and if, accidentally one gets down, his companion from distance, fastened with the same rope, supports him and extricates him from the barricade of snow. Practically, all the members of the party are dependent, one way or other, on each other's mutual help and support for their safety at every step or measure.

RARIFIED ATMOSPHERE.

After an altitude of 20,000 ft. the atmosphere becomes rarified, and the climbers experience difficulty of breathing. The effects of the abnormal cold also become visible on the health of climbers. The intense cold absorbs their vitality. Climbers, generally, not accustomed to the weather conditions of that altitude, fall easy prey to mountain sickness and get insomnia. Floundering over the snow makes them fatigued and exhausted.

One cannot but admire the courage of the Everest climbers in reaching to the height of 27,400 feet in 1933 in spite of all the difficulties mentioned above. The ideal example of patience they have presented to the world is rare in the history of adventure. Similarly, the heart-rending tale of the Nanga Parbat expedition of 1934, will be ever remembered by the world climbers, as it cost the lives of its leader Herr Merkl and his gallant companions and porters. The loss of Mellory and Irving in 1925, at an altitude above 28,000 feet in the Everest region, is an epoch in the history of climbing. Still, the zeal for climbing continues and fresh expeditions prepare to conquer bleak naked Himalayan peaks each year with undefeatable courage and vigour.

DRAWBACKS OF CLIMBERS

With due respect to the courage and zeal of these Western climbers and admitting their superior equipment I would like to say that the climbing practice at Alpine Range is not a sufficient qualification for the Himalayan climbing. To climb Mt. Blank or Mt. Matterhorn or any other peak of Helvetian Range or Apennine Range, means only a pigmy-like attempt when compared to attempts to scale for the Himalayan peaks. It is, therefore, essential on the part of climbers, of any clime or country, that they should get themselves habituated in the higher regions of the Himalayas, before they make any attempt, for the higher peaks.

Indian Himalayan Expedition Club

India was badly lacking an institution which would stimulate the spirit of adventure in the field of geographical exploration and develop manly qualities as well. With a view to overcome this drawback, an institution, styled, "The Indian Himalayan Expedition Club," was founded in Delhi, in 1933. Among the objects of this club, the organisation of annual expeditions to the Himalayas and the exploration of its age-long mysteries is included. The promoters of this Club wish to make it a premier institution of this country and run it on the lines of the Royal Geographical Society of Great Britain, and the National Geographical Society of U. S. A. It is, therefore, proposed to enrol, at least, 10,000 members for the club, and to seek the patronage of the prominent persons—both official and non-official—of this country.

The club also contemplates the organisation of an expedition to the Everest sometime before 1940, as soon as arrangements are completed and the necessary visa from the Tibetan Government and the Government of India are obtained.

The immediate necessities at present of the Club are a well-equipped library, a journal, a press and a museum, without which no sound footing can be given to the institution.

It is earnestly hoped, therefore, that all persons interested in this institution would extend their helping hand and send their suggestions to the headquarters of the Club at Delhi.

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POLAND

(Continued from page 11)

ages her strongest bulwark against invasions from the south and east.

A similar outpost of Polish culture in the north-east of the country is Wilno, surrounded by forests and lakes. Lwow has a university founded by King Stephen Batory, one of the ablest Polish rulers, in 1568 a miraculous shrine of Holy Virgin Mary and many churches, of which that of St. Ann's is the most famous. On seeing it in 1812, Napoleon said: "I wish I could take that gem with me to Paris".

Half-way between Warsaw and Wilno is Poland's largest national park, the Forest of Bialowieza White Tower in literal translation, occupying an area of almost one thousand square miles. A herd of European bison, the only surviving specimen of that animal, roams there in freedom.

The Folklore Of Poland

The peasants, who form in Poland about three quarters of the whole population, have preserved in many parts of the country their traditional customs and dresses since times immemorial. Thus the province of Lowicz, some forty miles west of Warsaw, is famous for the beautiful, brightly coloured dresses made and worn by the peasants. The costumes of the women are hand woven and have all the colours of the rainbow and others: orange, green, blue pink, black and red. No two skirts are alike. This is an ancient fashion: peasant women wove what they saw through the window of their huts: narrow, long fields look like stripes on the landscape.

The Polish novelist Ladislas Reyment, the Nobel prize-winner, described this province in his book "The Peasants". The great musician Frederic Chepin, the national bard of Poland, was born in Zelazowa Wola in the province of Lowicz in 1810.

The peasants round Cracow have also their characteristic and picturesque garments and customs. Weddings are celebrated here in a very elaborate way: boys on horseback dressed in long coats of black and red, with hats in which peacock plumes are stuck, arrive at the house of the bride. They seize her, bundle her into a carriage and take to church. She is crying, for she must pretend that she is greatly afraid. The dance after the wedding lasts for three days.

In the Polish Tatra the highest section of the Carpathian mountains dwell the "Goorale," the Polish mountaineers. Lean, alert, excellent climbers, they belong to a lordly race, liberty loving and proud. They were never serfs and their legends tell of their chieftains in the past who were robbed-knights plundering the rich and helping the poor. The "Goorale" wear a striking costume and are gifted artistically. They were proficient in ski-ing long before it became a fashionable sport. This may account for the great progress ski-ing is making in Poland.

In the eastern part of the Polish Carpathians, called the Beskids, live the Hutzuls who have a touch of the Near East in them. The rags, tapestries and earthenware they make are exquisite.

Traits Of National Character

As only about 20 per cent. of the population of Poland is living in towns and cities the nation as a whole still preserves that spiritual link with nature which is characteristic of agricultural countries. The Polish inteligenzia consists mostly of formed landowners, who being gradually dispossessed from their estates, moved to towns and adopted various professions. The Polish middle-class still maintains the traits of the nobility, a class which was more numerous in Poland than in other European countries and which during centuries was tilling the soil and serving in the army. The Polish nobility was the only ruling class, but they did not form a rigid and exclusive artistocracy. Every man who distinguished himself by deeds of valour was made a member of the nobility. Thus Poland blended the aristocratic with the democratic spirit. There was no rigidity in the social system of Poland and there is no rigidity in it at present.

The Polish peasant is endowed with great common sense. He is a conservatist by nature. The dormant strength of the peasant masses stiffled during the century of foreign oppression, have been awakened when Poland regained her independence. The peasant in free Poland, while preserving his traditional customs, becomes enlightened, progressive intensely patriotic and nationally conscious. Many of the leaders in every sphere of national life of Poland are of peasant origin.

History Of A Thousand Years

Quite recent excavations in various parts of Poland have shown that the country was inhabited 2,000 years B.C. by people whose customs and way of living were identical to those of the early Slav tribes of whom Roman historians speak in the early centuries of our era. The tribe of Polanians dwelling on the plain between the rivers Elba and Vistula was known during the Great Migration of Nations. Poland as an organised State appears in history in the X-th century. She became Christian in the year 966. The first king of Poland, Boleslas the Valiant definitely stopped the Teutonic pressure in Slavden in Central Europe and founded a strong Polish Kingdom. It fell into decay after his death in 1025 and remained in a state of weakness for almost two centuries, when owing to dynastic reasons the kingdom was divided into several principalities ruled by various members of the Piast dynasty. Yet even at this era of exhaustion, Poland accomplished a deed of immense historical importance: in 1241 the Duke of Silesia, Henry the Pious of the dynasty of Piast, stopped the Tartar invasion led by Batu Khan who previously conquered Russia and was threatening the whole of Europe. At the battle of Lignica in Silesia the driving power of the Tartars was spent and they retreated to the depths of Mongolia retaining, however, their rule over Russia for two centuries. The battle of Lignica, in which Duke Henry and all his knights lost their life, was one of the most decisive in the world's history and the Polish knights saved Europe from the barbarians for the first time.

At the beginning of the XIV-th century Poland was reunited again, and in 1333 King Casimir the Great, the last king of the Piast dynasty, ascended the throne of Poland. He was the only king in Polish history to whom the Polish nation gave the name of Great. That title was given not to a conquerer, but to him who gave the country the first legal code, the first university, and who was surnamed the "King of the peasants." King Casimir gave in Poland refuge to the Jews who were persecuted and driven out at that time from most European countries.

The grandniece of Casimir the Great, Queen Jadwiga through her marriage with the Lithuanian Duke Jagielle brought about the baptism of Lithuania and her voluntary union with Poland in 1386. That union lasted until 1795, that is, until the partition of Poland. In 1410 King Jagillo defeated the Teutonic Knights of the Cross at Grunwald. These Knights were brought to Pomorze, as vassals of Poland, in 1226 for the purpose of converting to Christianity the heathen Prussians. Soon forgetting their monastic vows, the Knights of the Cross became a military power, captured in 1308 Danzing, then a Slav town, and cut off Poland from the seacoast. As result of the battle of Grunwald, Poland regained in 1466 her province of Pomorze, i.e., the access to the Baltic coast.

The Jagiellonian era 1386-1572 was the golden era of Polish history. Poland was then the largest State in Europe, Democratic government with parliament was established in Poland as early as 1493 and complete religious tolerance and political liberty was prevailing, with the result that Poland was the only country in Europe which never had any religious war.

Throughout the XVII-th century Poland was continuously fighting to repulse Turkish, Muscovite and Swedish invasion. In 1683 King John Sobieski finally crushed the power of the Turkish Empire, which was during three centuries the strongest military power in Europe.

Loss Of Independence

Due to exhausting wars and the lack of a strong central government, Poland fell into decline in the XVIII-th century. Poland did not maintain a large standing army, when her neighbours ruled by autocratic governments were arming. In 1772 Russia and Prussia annexed parts of the territories of Poland, Prussia taking Pomorze and thus cutting Poland off from the sea. Then Poland began stupendous internal reforms and enacted a new Constitution on May 3rd, 1791. That day has been since the Polish National Holiday. The Constitution of May 3rd was the most liberal constitution in Europe of that time. It preceded the French Revolutionary Constitution by several months.

In order to prevent the consolidation of Poland under the new political system introduced by her constitution, Russia invaded Poland, and the second partition of that country took place in 1793. Then Thaddeus Kosciuszko, the hero of the American War of Independence, called the Polish nation to arms, but was defeated by overwhelm-

(Continued on page 60)

Educating The Young Mind In National Hatreds

(Continued from page 49)

Shirts, drill regularly and learn to shoot. From the 'Balilla', the children pass to the 'Avanguardia', whereby the age of fourteen, they are able to handle a machine gun and drill a squad. At eighteen boys enter the militia and the Fascist Party, taking the vow, "I swear to obey the orders of the Duce without question, and to serve the cause of the Fascist Revolution with all my strength and and, if necessary, with my blood." (Schneider and Clough, op. cit., p. 179.)

We Owe It To The Turks

Rivaling the Nazis and their Aryan race doctrines are the novel theories in the new Turkisn history texts. Far from being a predatory race of barbarians, the Turkish people, it is claimed developed a high state of culture in remote ages in their homeland in Central Asia. With the climatic changes in that region, there began migrations which lasted for 9,000 years and which resulted in the spreading of enlightenment among the less civilised people of China, India, Mesopotamia, the Nile Valley, Greece, and Rome. These Turks even reached England and Ireland, and on their way, taught the rest of Europe the domestication of animals and agriculture. The first system of writing also originated with the Turks, while the Sumerians, Hitties Egyptians, Phoenicians, and Jews, being of Turkish origin, all borrowed much from the primitive Turkish religion. Thus the Turks are the fathers of civilization and the possessors of one of the greatest and most glorious histories in the world

As in Germany and Italy, the Soviet authorities use every agency at their command to attain their objectives, which, however, are quite different from those of the western nations. Karl Marx long ago laid down the general thesis that nationalism is subordinate to, and must be replaced by, the international class concept. Accordingly the aim of the Soviet Government is not to make Russians out of its conglomerate peoples, but to train them as Communists.

Kindergarten Communists

To realise this aim, the Government uses the factories, collective farms, theatres, books, newspapers, sport societies, and the Red Army. From their earliest years in the nursery schools, the children are trained to be socially minded and this is done indirectly rather than by the preaching of principles. They must help each other put on and fasten their clothes. They must learn how to hold meetings. They are taken to the factory and told what it all means. They are not considered separate from adult society, but members of it with rights and duties.

Care is also taken to stress international proletarianism as well as social-mindedness. The new first reader for country schools opens with: "Go to work, little kindergartners, to build up socialism". It ends with a forecast of world revolution: "We workers of the whole world jointly struggle against the capitalism of the whole world under the banner of the Comintern".

The companion book for city schools opens with: "Let us organise our life and work".

It closes with: "Enemies cannot destroy our banner. We are building socialism in U. S. S. R. and we are able to defend it". This is followed by a picture of the Soviet flag and the slogan, "Long live the world revolution".

In the higher grades these concepts are furthered by compulsory courses in history and economics which are presented from the revolutionary view point. The nature of these courses is best revealed in the instructions recently issued for guidance in the writing of a new history text. A commission had previously been appointed to prepare the text, and after labouring a year, it decided to re-introduce the old bourgeois division of ancient, medieval, and modern history. Their reward was a blistering condemnation for alleged defects plus "unscientific definitions from the standpoint of Marxism". A new commission therefore has been appointed consisting of prominent historians and publicists. The instructions require that the basis of the book is to be the contrast between a bourgeois revolution, as illustrated by the French Revolution, and a Socialist revolution, as shown by the Russian Revolution of 1917. The French Revolution liberated the people from the chains of feudalism, but placed them in the chains of capitalism and bourgeois democracy, while the Socialist revolution in Russia has smashed all chains and liberated the people from every form of exploitation.

The importance of this political education may be judged from the fact that whereas only seven millions were enrolled in schools in 1914, over 32 millions by 1935 were receiving fulltime education. As in Germany and Italy, "political literacy", as it is termed in Russia, is furthered by youth organisations—the Octobrists, Pioneers, and Komsomols. Thus, whether or not one agrees with their doctrines, the Communists are to-day bringing up millions of children imbued with their theories and ideals.

There now arises the problem of ascertaining the effects of these educational systems. In the first place, the dictatorships in Russia, Turkey, and Italy have undoubtedly brought education to the masses, even though it is political in nature. In each one of these countries illiteracy has been greatly reduced or abolished. In addition, these dictatorships are bringing up a generation of children far healthier than their predecessors. The objective may be to use them as cannon fodder, but the fact remains that, by organizing youth and athletic societies on a national scale, they are giving every child a chance to face life with good health and a sound body. Equally important is the psychological effect. It is a well-known sociological principle that man, as a social animal, is happy only when he feels himself a part of, and in harmony with, the ideals and aims of the community in which he lives. In democratic countries at the present time, due to the sharp clash of interests and ideals, this feeling of community of interest and purpose is completely lacking. Only a small proportion of American youth, for example, finds the citizenship training that it receives an incentive to an aggressive defence of democratic principles. In the dictatorship countries, on the other hand, the educational agencies have developed an intense spirit of group unity and loyalty to national ideals which makes the life of each individual more complete and worth while.

A Fearful Future

However, there is the other side of the picture and it is literally appalling to think of. Young Germans are being taught to hate and despise their neighbours and to strive at all times to overthrow the Versailles Peace Settlement and regain the lost German lands. Italian children are taught that Italy is the greatest nation in the world and that other countries fear and envy them and are plotting against them. Young Communists are told that the capitalist world is arrayed against them and that their great duty is the world revolution of the proletariat. The same thing is going on to a lesser degree in Turkey, France, Japan, and other nations When it is realised that whole generations of future citizens are being instilled with war doctrines, the plans for international co-operation based on some vaporous conception of fostering international good-feeling sound unreal and Utopian.

And.....THEY LIVED HAPPILY *ever after!*

WHEN Rekha—this beautiful young lady—was married to an educated young man called Mohan, their neighbours marvelled...because Rekha's father was not so well off. How could he afford the marriage dowry .. they wondered. But the explanation was simple. To help fathers with moderate means to provide against the inevitable marriage dowry a unique scheme has been drawn up by the National Indian Life Insurance Co. Ltd. This is the famous National Indian Marriage Dowry Scheme. It is life insurance.. yes! But how well suited to his trivial means!

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MNE 048.

POLAND

(Continued from page 58)

ing Russian forces, and Poland lost her independence in 1795.

During the XIX-th century the Poles rose twice against Russia, who ruled over the major part of Poland. The Polish insurrections of 1830 and 1863 were suppressed, but the Poles never forsook the ideal of independence, created the Riflemen's Union, the nucleus of the Polish army. At the outbreak of the World War Pilsudski led the Polish Legions against Russia and on November 11th, 1918, Poland regained her freedom.

Role Of Pilsudski In Polish History

As the resurrection of Poland will forever be linked with the name of Joseph Pilsudski, his life makes a page in Polish history. A descendant of ancient nobility, he was born in Zuow in the province of Wilne on December 5th, 1867. He graduated from the Wilne h'ghschool and went to study medicine at the university of Kharkog in southern Russia. Upon his return to Wilne he joined a secret patriotic society and was exiled by the Russian government to Eastern Siberia. Returning from exile he came to Warsaw in 1892 and there became one of the founders of the Polish Socialist Party, whose chief aim was the reconquest of Poland's independence. Imprisoned again by the Russians, he escaped and went to Krakow. Long before the outbreak of the World War, Pilsudski saw it coming and planned to be ready for it with Polish troops. He created such a force, composed mostly of youth. The Polish Legions, created by Pilsudski and fighting in the World War under the Polish flag, brought the Polish question to the international forum. For over a century past European diplomacy had been forgetting or deliberately ignoring the Polish question, but in 1914 the Polish forces appearing in the World War compelled the world to remember Poland.

In siding at first with Austria against Russia, Pilsudski was for Poland and for Poland only. Why he chose Austria as a starting point he explained later: "I asked myself which of the partitioning powers offered the possibility of creating a Polish armed force, which would count when all three of the partitioning empires would be weakened through the war. It understood immediately that the only country where it was possible to begin and carry through such a work was Austria, for she was the weakest of the three partitioning powers."

Subsequent events fully justified the course suggested to Pilsudski by his wonderful intuition. First, Czarist Russia collapsed in 1917 and in the following year the Central Powers. After the fall of Czarist Russia, Pilsudski having achieved his main aim refused allegiance to the Central Powers, and as result was imprisoned by the Germans at Magdeburg. Liberated by the German Revolution Pilsudski arrived in Warsaw on November 10, 1918. The temporary Government of Poland handed full power over to him, and he became Chief of State and Commander of the army. As such he carried a victorious campaign against Soviet Russia which invaded Poland in 1920. Nominated by the entire army First Marshal of Poland, Pilsudski retired into private life in 1922. He settled in his oldest home near Warsaw, and wrote his memoirs.

In May, 1926, events forced Pilsudski to return to the helm. He had to intervene to save Poland from anarchy into which the country was falling through parliamentary misrule. Elected President of Poland by an overwhelming majority, Marshal Pilsudski refused to accept the post, and Professor Ignatius Moscicki was chosen President for a seven years term. Marshal Pilsudski remained Minister of Military Affairs and Inspector-General of the Army, holding his posts until his death which occurred on May 12, 1935, and was mourned by the whole Polish nation.

Marshal Pilsudski became a legend even during his lifetime. The Polish nation saw in him its leader guardian and teacher, the uncrowned and unchallenged King of Poland. His prestige was immense, for the Polish nation knew that it was Marshal Pilsudski who enhanced the power and importance of Poland in the world.

Govt. System And Foreign Policy

Poland is a democratic Republic. According to the new Constitution enacted on April 23, 1935, the President of the Republic elected for the term of seven years to the actual Chief of the State and appoints the Cabinet of Ministers. The Polish parliament consists of two chambers: The Diet Seym and the Senate. The Diet consists of 208 deputies elected by universal, secret, equal and direct suffrage, and exercises legislative functions, controls the activities of the Government, fixes the budget and imposes taxes. The Senate consists of 96 senators, one-third of whom is nominated by the President of the Republic, and two-thirds are elected. Members of the Diet and the Senate are elected for the term of five years.

The basic principle of the foreign policy of Poland is the maintenance of peaceful relations with her immediate neighbours above all, and with all nations in the world. Fully realising the value of alliances for the maintenance of peace, Poland as early as 1921 concluded an alliance with France and Rumania. It was Poland who advanced for the first time in international relations the idea of moral disarmament as the only guarantee of permanent peace. Applying the ideas she professed, Poland concluded pacts of non-aggression both with Russia in 1932 and Germany in 1934. Remembering her sad experiences in the XVIII-th century when foreign troops passed through her territory in time of peace, Poland adopts now strongly the stand of non-admittance to her territory of any foreign troops in any circumstances. That is why Poland would not agree to the conclusion of the so-called Eastern Pact, which as a consequence could compel her to let pass through her territory the armies of one of the belligerent parties. Poland further strongly stands by the principle that the affairs of any country should not be discussed without the participation and agreement of that country.

Poland Takes Her Lesson

No other European nation has passed through such varied fortunes as Poland, in no other nation such quick changes from good to bad fortune, and vice versa have ever happened. At the beginning of the XI-th century Poland suddenly becomes a strong power, then lapses into weakness which lasts for two centuries. The three succeeding centuries, the XIV, XV and XVI, are an epoch of glory and power for Poland, notwithstanding the dangers threatening her from rapacious neighbours. And again within half a century from power, Poland stands on the edge of abyss through the wars in the middle of the XVII-th century. Splendid victories follow, over the Swedes, Muscovians and Turks. But a quarter of a century later Poland is helpless again, and in spite of the heroic efforts of her best sons she loses her freedom. She regains it after 123 years of foreign oppression, returns to her rightful place among the family of nations, and reassumes her national life, made wiser by past experiences.

The lesson history has taught to Poland is that she must be a great power, numerically and territorially strong, or not to exist at all. Poland who before the partition had a territory of 300,000 square miles, has now 150,000 but is perfectly satisfied with her present frontiers and does not cover a square inch of foreign territory. She has her hands full with the work of restoring the prosperity for which she was famous in bygone centuries when she was called the "Granary of Europe."

The second lesson taught by history to Poland is that her status as a great power depends entirely upon a wise policy, by which alone Poland can remedy the defects of her geographical situation, first of all her lack of natural frontiers. In order to be able to follow a wise policy Poland must have a strong government. This truth is understood by the contemporary Poles, and the whole nation wants today a system of authoritative government.

Our Humorist At Large

"I have a long discussion with my husband once a week, and you?" "No, my old man draws his salary monthly."

"I'm not frightened of him—I'm just tiring him out."

Weary Willie: "Why such a long handle on your broom?" Tired Tim: "So that I can keep as far away as possible from work."

"Here are your buttons, sir. We will let you know when we find your shirt."

"Perhaps that will stop your dog from lying on the chairs."

The strong man of the circus has a puncture.

THE CLUBMAN'S "SUIT"

Bill Edoo had spent thirty years of his life, living in a bachelor's club, when the pleasures of single life began to pall and he decided to establish a home of his own. His determination to marry strangely coincided with the advent of Eleanor Watagal in Bill's social set. This lady was not unaware of Bill's amorous glances, but, though Bill was considered a good catch, being both rich and handsome, she preferred a man of brains to a clubman. So Eleanor avoided Bill, as she did not wish to hurt the bashful bachelor's feelings. She hoped that he might turn his amorous attentions elsewhere.

Came the day of the charity bazaar and Eleanor was chosen to be Madam Fatami, the sooth-sayer. Disguised by a veil and oriental clothes, Eleanor was not recognised by Bill, when he called for a consultation. Bill wanted to know whether it would be wise for him to propose to the lady of his choice, so the astitute Eleanor saw a chance of discouraging her admirer without giving offense. Bill was asked to pick a "fate card" from the deck in Eleanor's hand and when he turned it face upwards, he beheld the ace of clubs.

The fair fortune-teller shook her head sadly. "My friend," she admonished, "I fear that hearts are not your suit. You are destined to spend the remainder of your life in a club, for you have as much chance of winning the girl you desire for your wife as you have of changing that club into a heart."

To Eleanor's surprise, Bill whipped out a pen-knife and cut the club into five pieces which he reassembled to form a heart. Eleanor was so delighted with this exhibition of ingenuity that she decided right then and there that Bill was not so stupid, after all, and told him to go ahead and propose to the girl, for she was sure his proposal would be accepted.

How did Bill cut the club?

Coin Magic

COINS are always a very fertile source of easy and clever tricks for the amateur conjurer. Here are two bits of magic which anyone can quickly learn to perform:

1. The magician fills a glass to the brim with water and places it on the table. Then he shows his audience a silver coin and asks if anyone can put it in the glass of water without spilling any of the liquid. When all attempts on the part of the spectators to do this have failed, the magician proceeds to perform the apparently difficult trick.

The conjurer holds the coin by its edge, perfectly straight, and lets it sink gently to the bottom of the glass without causing the water to ripple. The water appears to swell and rise above the top of the glass, but it does not overflow.

2. The magician places a coin in the palm of his hand and surprises his audience by making the disk of metal, at his command, stand on edge and then fall flat

The conjurer performs this trick by holding an ordinary pin upright between his fingers. He balances the coin against the pin and then by relaxing pressure on the pin causes the upright coin to fall flat.

(For solution see page 64.)

A Charade

TEMPERAMENTAL people do not rate highly with Pamela and, when her young nephew, Paul, flies into a tantrum, he gets a poetical lecture.

While playing railroadman the other day, Paul's toy train violently collided with his foot. As he set up a howl, Pamela said:

"You must expect to * * * * your toe,
If you insist on kicking so.
It does not get you anywhere
To cut such capers. I declare
A more contrary boy than you
Was never * * * * this whole world thru.
To be as ..... as you can."

The missing words form a charade in which the first two words unite to form the third. The asterisks indicate the number of letters in the missing words.

ROOSEVELT'S MESSAGE TO LABOUR

"Workers Must Be Guaranteed A Living Wage"

The text of the Labour Day message to American workers by President Roosevelt, issued on September 5, was as follows:

I send hearty Labour Day greetings to America's workers everywhere. I feel that there is cause for rejoicing among wage-earners as labour's annual day approaches.

Labour Day is a day on which it is natural for us to take account of stock to see where we stand with respect to those vital problems which affect so profoundly the lives and destinies of the nation's workers. We have made progress. We must continue to move forward.

Employment and weekly pay envelopes have increased steadily during the past three years, stimulated by the spending of the Federal Government in useful ways. This increased buying power of wage earners and farmers has resulted in increased sales by merchants, more orders for factories and rising profits for investors.

We have witnessed significant changes during the past few years, changes which necessitate special reconsideration of basic problems with a view to finding a new approach to their solution.

Our aim must be to achieve and maintain a national economy whose factors are so finely balanced that the worker is always sure of a job which will guarantee a living wage. By a living wage I mean a wage which will insure the worker and the worker's dependents a living in accordance with American standards of decency, happiness and self-respect.

The wage-earners of America do not ask for more. They will not be satisfied with less.

BLUE LIGHT CURES "BLUES"

If you are feeling 'Blue', try a little blue light—it will make you happy again.

At last this is the advice of Dr. H. Reily Spitler or Eaton (Ohio), who after six years research has described his 'colour cure' to the American Academy of Optometrists.

The treatment is indirect, Dr. Spitler explained, correcting the physiological symptoms of either stimulating or relaxing the nerves of the eye

Each colour has its individual effect.

Blue or violet light stops headaches by relieving distress due to ocular reflex.

Red light increases blood pressure, and stops the type of dizziness which occurs when an individual rises from a sitting position.

Colours have an even more drastic effect on rabbits than on human beings—this has been shown by experiments at Ohio State University, according to Dr. Spitler.

When their cages were shielded with one kind of coloured glass, the rabbits grew unusually strong. Under another colour they were puny and weak

Under a certain shade of red, they became cannibalistic, chewing each other's ears and devouring their young.

Where Are the Zoos?

TWO sets of the same seven animals were ordered for the zoo in each of two cities located in different countries. To find the name of the two countries proceed as follows:

Write down in two columns the names of the seven animals in such an order that the seven letters in one vertical row of each group spell the name of the country. The two numbers on each animal indicate the numerical order of the letters in each animal's name. The black figures stand for the letters in the name of one country and the outline numbers represent the letters that spell the name of the other country.

(For solution see page 64.)

Find the Concealed Proverb

HENNY PENNY and his wife Jenny were spending their vacation at Frank Fabian's farm, which abounds in babbling brooks and peaceful pools. Hither the Pennys resorted for a frolic in the water.

Henry used to be a champion swimmer on his high school team, while Jenny gained most of her aquatic skill in the bath-tub. Accordingly, Henny dived right in, but Jenny waded cautiously about the shore. Henny learned something about the peculiarities of mountain torrents which can be summed up in a four-word proverb. This proverb can be found by taking a word from each of the "balloons" and then arranging them into a sentence.

COME ON! DIVE IN. THE WATER'S FINE.
OH GOODIE! IT ISN'T DEEP AT ALL.
IT'S STILL EARLY. DON'T GO HOME YET.
I'M GOING TO RUN ALONG AND FIND A REAL PLACE TO SWIM.

(For solution see page 64.)

Notice To Advertisers

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPE-WRITTEN ADVERTISEMENTS ensure correct insertions: otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management.

Horrors Of Spanish Civil War

Moors Let Loose On Andalusian Town—Peasants Kill Their Own Women And Children To Save Them From Worse Fate

To give some idea of the war in Andalusia I will describe what happened in Baena, a little town of 18,000 inhabitants situated among olive groves between Cordova and Granada (writes a special correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian." in Andalusia.

The Civil Guard rose against the Government. They laid their hands on twenty of the town councillors and other worthies of the "Popular Front," and fortified themselves in the police barracks. The councillors were tied on to the balconies so as to make a living parapet to fire from. On the following day the peasants and workmen of the district scraping together what arms they could, marched on the town, and after an encounter with the police and some two hundred of the young men of good families who had joined them, forced their way into the town and occupied it. The rebels took refuge in the Moorish castle and hospital on the hill above, where they were besieged for ten days.

The police had shot the town councillors and as many workmen as they could lay hands on; the peasants in their turn hunted out and shot all male members of the Right they could find. Then on the eleventh day a rebel column arrived from Cordova, composed of Moors and Fascists, with three field guns. Two aeroplanes dropped bombs on the town. The peasant militia, who were short of ammunition, took refuge in a church, which they defended desperately through the whole of the night. Some miners were there with dynamite cartridges, which they threw at the besiegers, who were trying to break in the doors. At last the dynamite gave out and the Moors broke in. The church was full of women and children; there was a stampede for the other door, but it was blocked. To save them from worse things some peasants are said to have shot their own wives and children.

MOORS AT WORK.

In other parts of the town the Moors were let loose. Unless they are resisted or think that money is being concealed, they do not usually kill; in this they are more humane than the Foreign Legionaries or the police, once their blood is up.

Next morning a "bando," or proclamation, was published telling the inhabitants to go at once to the cemetery to identify the bodies of their relatives there, as they were to be buried that evening. Many of those who went were taken and shot.

On the following day appeared another "bando." On pain of death every able-bodied labourer was to present himself to the authorities to help to get in the harvest. A great many of those who obeyed this order were taken and shot. After this, all able-bodied men who could fled to the next village.

A DESERTED VILLAGE.

A few days later a Government column from Jaen occupied the town again even the castle was taken; prisoners taken were shot. But for tactical reasons Baena was given up a week later, and when the troops retired the entire population followed them. Baena is now said to be deserted, except for its rebel garrison.

How will the people in this town —dozens of others have had the same history—settle down to live together again when this is over? The generals thought they could get their way more quickly by employing terror, the peasants and workers have repaid them in the same coin, and now a situation has arisen when the two parties cannot live together in the same country. The Left (who are more than three-quarters of Southern Spain) are too numerous to be exterminated. The rebel generals may, with the aid of their mercenary troops, win; I do not see how they will be able to hold down or govern the country.

"ENGLISH HISTORY IN A NUTSHELL"

A French Impression Of An English Carnival

Three young Frenchmen in Hastings on a holiday combined with education sat in deck chairs in Alexandra Park with their foreheads wrinkled in bewilderment.

Their host had taken them to see the Parade of English Kin a feature of the carnival, thinking it would help their study c history and the English. This what they heard:—

As each king with his cortege walked up to the red carpeted dais and gilded throne to the applause of the crowd, a herald read out a sentence or two summing him up. Here are some of his summaries:

Stephen.—This reign was the most miserable in English history.

William II.—He had a red face and red hair, a violent temper and little else.

John—He died from overeating, fugitive from his enemies.

Henry III was a weak ruler. He was fond of poetry, but he lacked statesmanship.

Henry VI.—This half-crazy king patiently submitted to many indignities.

Edward IV.—Grew to be a capable monarch but lazy.

Henry VIII. Cruel and capricious.

Mary I. A fervent Catholic, she lived and died an unhappy woman.

Elizabeth.—Was vain to a degree and loved glamour. A consummate statesman, she raised England to be one of the great Powers of Europe.

Charles I.—He believed in the divinity of kingship, which led to his downfall.

Charles II.—His name will always be linked with that of Nell Gwynne.

Second loudest applause went to Henry VIII. famous for his wife murders, and third to Richard III, murderer of the princes in the Tower.

Cost of the Uniform

WHAT does an elevator operator think about as he shoots up and down the deep wells of a sky-scraper? Well, Phineas Phipps, for one, spent most of his time thinking about how much money he was earning. Phineas is the opposite of a lightning calculator and when he agreed to run the lift in the Bigbill hotel for his board and $270.00 per year, he thought he had landed a good job, for the management was to furnish the uniform. After all, thought Phineas, it wasn't every job that furnished him food and something to wear besides giving him money. It was a great job, so Phineas believed.

That was before Phineas met Sally Mander, one of the hotel's maids. Sally put ideas into Phineas' head and assured him he was being underpaid. When Phineas had been three months on the job, he called at the superintendent's office and demanded a raise. The superintendent said he always admired a man who wanted to go higher in the world and recommended to Phineas a downtown office building which was ten stories higher than the hotel where he was working. In other words, the manager thought he could get along very well without the service of a man who wanted to get higher in the world than his elevator would carry him.

Phineas called at the cashier's window for the wages due him. He received $45.00 and was told he could keep his uniform. How much was the uniform worth?

(For solution see page 64.)

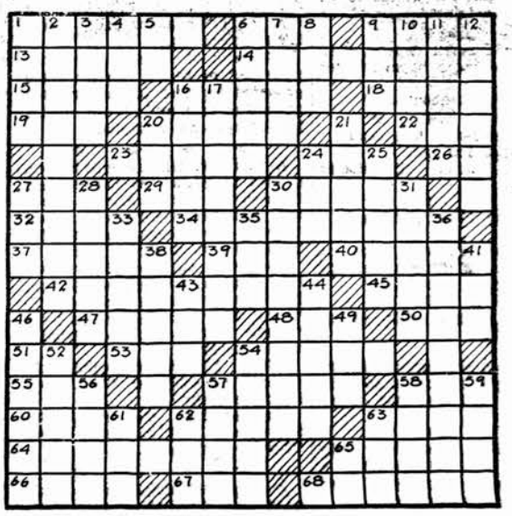
The Cross-Word Puzzle

HORIZONTAL

1—Loud cry.
6—Greek letter.
9—Cleansing substance.
[illegible]—Forward.
[illegible]—Form of sport.
[illegible]—Deal.
[illegible]—Scatter.
[illegible]—Beat the wings with impatience.
[illegible]—Pointed measures.
[illegible]—Frolic.
12—Kind of cloth.
13—Express gratitude.
[illegible]—Enemy.
26—Island off the west coast of France near La Rochelle.
47—Lofty mountain.
49—Conclude.
50—Noisy crowds.
52—What German river rises in the Vosges and flows into the Moselle?
54—What German novelist wrote "Dame Care"?

VERTICAL

1—Auction.
2—Who was the founder of Quebec?
3—Portuguese coins.
4—Sense organ.
5—Paid publicity.
6—Who was joint commander with Lewis on an expedition to the mouth of the Columbia River?
7—The name of the red deer.
8—Frozen water.
9—Weep convulsively.
10—Ridges.
11—Flowers.
12—Peered through.
18—Stretches across.
17—Tegucigalpa is the capital of what Central American republic?
20—Title of a famous novel by H. Rider Haggard.
21—Chambers.
24—Evergreen trees.
25—Public storehouse.
27—Snake.



37—Heaped.
39—Fabulous bird.
40—Rot.
42—Named.
45—Sea eagle.
47—Functions in trigonometry.
48—Irritate.
50—Beverage.
51—What is the chemical symbol for arsenic?
53—Golf mound.
54—Be of use.
55—Point of a pen.
57—Crawled.
58—Drink in small quantities.
60—Land held in absolute independence.
62—Glide.
63—Imitator.
64—Who is Ophelia's father in "Hamlet"?
65—Overjoyed.
66—Italian princely family.
67—Letter of the alphabet.
68—Gaudy.
28—From what port did Columbus set out in 1492?
29—Obtained.
31—Force air audibly through the nose.
33—Send, as money due.
35—Small point.
36—Ordinal number.
38—Eats.
41—Meadow.
43—Born.
44—Arrange in folds.
46—Bread fried in butter and served with relishes as a hors d'oeuvre.
49—Collection of tools.
52—Pits for grass fodder.
54—Ascend.
56—Swallow without chewing.
57—A slight inflation that points to a solution.
58—Watering places.
59—Pillage.
61—Female of the deer.
62—Thus.
63—In what state (abbr.) is the seaport city of Mobile?
65—Hebrew name for God.

(The solution of this puzzle will appear in our issue of Sunday next).

Present Libel Law Not Quite Just To Press

It Is Calculated To Restrict Scope Of Free Criticism And Make Newspapers Pause Before They Set Out To Expose Public Scandal

The president of the Institute of Journalists, Mr. Hugh W. Dawson, in his address to the institute's annual conference at Edinburgh, said that with the discovery of human interest where its existence was not previously suspected, and with the circulation of newspapers multiplying in bulk more than twelve old during the period under review, there had grown up certain tendencies on the part of news-gatherers here and there and now and then to probe farther than seemliness and good taste should permit, but it was nonsense to suggest that newspaper columns could or should be closed to aspects of life that were sordid or unpleasant, says the "Manchester Guardian".

He linked the freedom of the press with the freedom of the platform and of Parliament, and all parties and classes were agreed, he hoped, that this liberty must be retained as the salvation of the land. To retain freedom the British press must deserve it. In other countries to-day journalists and journalism had been put in chains. On the whole the honesty and sincerity of the British press, both in intention and in practice, could not be disputed.

Restrictive Judgments.

There seemed to be a tendency in the courts of law, and particularly on the part of English juries, to regard newspaper faults which came under their notice as calling for vindictive punishment. The law of libel in England, as at present construed, has in many cases proved grievously unjust to newspapers defendants The alleged libel, in 99 cases out of 100, resulted from a mistake, and in many cases arose out of a statement the inaccuracy or implications of which could not have been guarded against. "The present state of the law," said Mr. Dawson, "is calculated to restrict the scope of free criticism, and to make newspapers pause before they set out to expose a public scandal. An English judge not long deceased had described the circumstances of many attempts to exert damages from newspaper proprietors as a little better than disguised blackmail".

One of the most serious grounds of complaint in England was that the plaintiff in a case of the type in which newspapers became involved did not require to prove damage. "The existing law of libel," Mr. Dawson pointed out, "has produced not a few cases of people of no character being awarded by incompetent juries extravagant sums of damages and of costs. The litigant with nothing to lose who imagine that he has some kind of claim has the chance of a glorious gamble while the defendant newspaper, whether successful or unsuccessful, may be involved in heavy financial loss, a decree for costs against a person of no substance being valueless in operation".

Mr. Dawson stated that amendments of the law which reason and justice demanded were to be found in a bill drafted by Mr. Kenneth Henderson in association with the Empire Press Union. The bill would place the law of libel more or less on the same basis as the law of slander, and would give the judge some wider discretion in the matter of costs. Another provision of the bill would make it no longer profitable for solicitors to promote trivial litigation. Nothing in the bill would interfere with the right of all citizens to have their reputations unassailed by false imputations.

Last Week's Cross-Word Puzzle

Earn Rs. 300 a month

By learning by post or practically soap making. Success guaranteed Good income with smallest capital assured. Hundreds of our students formerly unemployed are earning enormously all over India viz.. Bengal, Bombay, Punjab, Madras, U.P., C.P., and Ceylon, Burma, Siam, Iraq China etc For their opinions and details write to Principal B Datta, B.A., B.L. (Cal.), F.R.E.S (Lon.). Soap Training House, Saidpur (Rangpur), Bengal.

FOR BEAUTY & GOOD COMPLEXION

use "CHITMOHINI," the cosmetic of the Indian beauties of the past. You will certainly

FORGET CREAMS

They may be good looking and fragrant but they can't clear and beautify the skin as "Chitmohini" does. A Paris lady wrote:—'Chitmohini will now always remain at my dressing-table.'

Try once and be convinced. Price only Re. 1 per tin.

To be had from
AMRITDHARA PHARMACY,
No. 3, LAHORE.

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

Persistent Tramp (successful at last)—Thanks, lady. Is there anything I can do by way of return?

Housewife (hotly)—Yes—don't.

* * * *

Cop—How did you knock this pedestrian down?

Motorist—I didn't knock him down. I just pulled up to him, stopped my car and waited to let him pass. He fainted.

* * * *

"You pay a small deposit, then you make no more payments for six months."

"Who told you about us?"

* * * *

Doctor—I'm afraid he's dead.

Patient—No, I'm not.

Nurse—Be quiet, the doctor knows best.

* * * *

First New Yorker: "How is business?"

Second New Yorker: "Not at all bad—I am 20 per cent up on my turnover for next year."

* * * *

Sailor (to waiter)—"Hi, waiter, is this soup?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, would you believe it! To think I've been sailing on soup all these years, and I've just found out!"

* * * *

A particularly small but very dapper man was walking along a crowded street between two fashionably-dressed women.

Two urchins who happened to be passing gazed at them and grinned.

To the obvious embarrassment of the escort one of the boys said Ain't much ham in that sandwich, is there, Bill?

* * * *

Mrs. Mindy's daughter was in love with a jockey, and had prevailed upon her mother to see her fiance ride at Epsom.

The mother took up her position at Tattenham Corner, and when the horses had flashed past and disappeared she snapped her mouth like a clamp.

"That does it," she said acidly, "you ought not to marry that fellow. I told him to look out for me at Tattenham Corner, and he didn't even raise his cap."

Mistress: "Did anyone call while I was out, Bridget?"

Bridget: "Yes, mum. Tim Dugan called, an' sure he was as glad to foind yez out as he was to foind me in."

* * * *

The old negro parson had called his flock together during a drought to pray for rain. Entering the pulpit, he gazed sadly upon his congregation.

"De faith of some of you is deplorable," he began. "Here we are gathered together to ask de Lord to send us rain, and not one of you has brought an umbrella."

* * * *

A man took his wife with him on a visit to Paris. As neither had been to the French capital before, they promised themselves a good time. They began by treating themselves to a good dinner.

Towards the end of the meal the man was telling his wife that her French pronunciation was all wrong, and that she shouldn't say "merci" as if it were our English word "mercy."

"Now, I'll give the waiter ten francs," he told her, "and you listen carefully."

He handed the man a ten-franc note, and the reply was "Thanks very much, sir."

* * * *

A story of cannibals who cooked what they believed to be a white man's foot, but found that it was his shoe, was told by Mr. T. H. Harrison in a lecture before the Royal Geographical Society.

Mr. Harrison recently visited Malekula, one of the largest islands in the New Hebrides. Speaking of the first arrival of white men there, he said:

"The first white man's ship came to steal labourers. Not long after, the natives found on the beach a white man's foot.' There was much rejoicing. The usual cannibal rites, night dance and oven cooking followed.

"When they took the 'foot' out in the morning it was still so tough that no one could eat it. It was not until long after, when they made closer contact, that they found the foot was only a shoe."

"You never told me, dear, what was your real reason for becoming teetotal."

"Well, it was like this. The last time I came home tight your mother was here, and I saw two of her."

* * * *

A rather old-fashioned school teacher in a poor district had been telling her class of boys about the crowns of glory they would wear when they reached heaven.

"Now, boys," she said, "can you tell me who will get the biggest crown?"

"Yes, ma'am," replied one of the youngsters, "'im wot's got the biggest 'ead."

* * * *

Judge (during an inquiry into a case of alleged bribery): "You say you received dol. 25 to vote Conservative, and also received the same amount to vote Liberal?"

Witness: "Yes, my Lord."

Judge: "And for whom did you vote at the finish?"

Witness (indignantly): "I voted my lord, according to my conscience."

* * * *

"Have you seen my dog, Fido, this morning, Mr. Butcher?"

"Seen him? I should think I have. Came in here and chewed up a leg of lamb, and then upset a customer into some eggs."

"Really? Well, I wonder if you'd mind putting this 'Lost' notice in your window?"

* * * *

Mrs. Jones was entertaining women friends to tea, and Tommy who had been well behaved, was in high feather.

"Ma," he said, as cake was being handed round, "may I have some tongue, please?"

"There isn't any tongue, dear," replied his mother.

"That's funny," commented Tommy, "I heard Dad say there would be plenty of it."

* * * *

Old Jarge had astonished the village by getting married.

After church on Sunday the squire came up to offer his congratulations.

"Well, George," he said, "I hear you've ogt married."

"Ay, zur!" said the labourer. "I allus vowed as I'd never wed till I'd a reg'ler income week in, week out."

"Indeed," responded the squire. "And now you've got it at last?"

"Ay zur," said Jarge. "I started drawin' me old-age pension last week."

* * * *

The battered, mud-bespattered, broken-down old buggy groaned its stertorous way up the steep hill—a hill fit for a smooth, silent, sighing Rolls or the like to glide over, but not for this relic of the past. Patient little pink-nosed, bespectacled Biddlecombe sat at the wheel with an apologetic look on his face. They were almost at the crest of the hill.

A look of consternation spread over the driver's face as he saw a toll-house at the side of the road, at the very top of the hill. As the car asthmatized its flagging way the last few yards, an official stepped out of the toll-house, and stopped the car with a look.

"Three and six for the car," said he curtly.

The little man groped his way out of the ancient cock-pit, the cares of the world fallen from him.

"Done," he said.

* * * *

"I have a picture of you in my mind all the time."

"How small you make me feel!"

* * * *

Mother: I really don't think, Donald, that you can eat any more cakes.

Donald: Oh, yes, I can, mother—I'm not going to let my stomach boss me!

* * * *

Teacher: Can you tell me the difference between a stoic and a cynic?

Abie: A stoic is a bird that brings the babies and a cynic is the place where you wash the dishes.

* * * *

Beggar (to gentleman): Can't you give a poor man a penny?

Gentleman: Haven't any change now. I'll be back this way soon.

Beggar: Ah, sir, it's giving credit to men like you that keeps me poor.

* * * *

The bright young thing came down to breakfast very late.

"Good morning, daddy," she said gaily. "How much are you going to give me for my trousseau?"

Father looked up from his paper.

"Trousseau?" he snorted. "But I didn't even know you were engaged."

"Goodness," replied the modern daughter, "don't you ever read the papers?"

* * * *

"What is a diamond?" asked the teacher.

"Carbon," replied the class.

"Yes, a diamond is pure carbon, but you must remember that coal is also carbon. That was taught you in the last lesson."

"Yes."

"Now how could you be sure to tell the difference between the two kinds of carbon?"

"Ask the price!" piped a small boy.

* * * *

Little Herbert entered the room with a thoughtful look on his cherubic little countenance. He wandered about whistling for a while, then addressed his proud father, who sat reading the evening paper.

"Father," said he, "do you remember telling me about the time you were expelled from school?"

Father put down his paper genially, took off his spectacles and polished them reminiscently.

"Why, yes, son, I remember well," he said.

"Well, father," said little Herbert, "I'm telling you now."

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Dr. (Miss).....
M.B.B.S.

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Price Rs. 4-2-0. V. P. Charges EXTRA.

SOLUTIONS OF THIS WEEK'S PUZZLES

Cost of Uniform: The elevator man's uniform was worth thirty dollars.

Charade: The missing words in the order of their use are: Stub, Born, Stubborn.

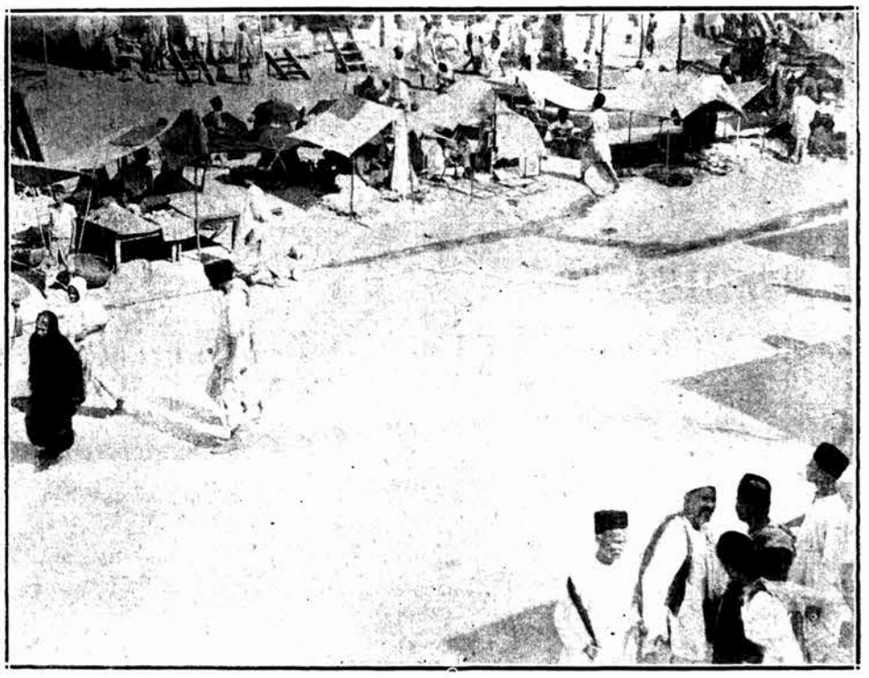
Two Zoos: The names of the two countries are AUSTRIA and ENGLAND, the names of the seven animals being arranged as follows:

e A gle	hy E na
b U ffalo	rhi N oceros
rhinocero S	ea G le
elephan T	L ion
dee R	buff A lo
l I on	elepha N t
hyen A	D eer

Hidden Proverb: The four words correctly selected form the proverb, "Still water runs deep."

Japanese War and Navy Ministers view replica of battle in which Ghengis Khan's Mongol horde was repulsed by Japanese off northern coast more than 600 years ago.

A Shamisen class at work in Japan where un-married girls, married-women, old or young, learn to soothe their husbands or husbands-to-be by playing on this instrument.



Dull is the city market of Nagpur during the heat of a very early afternoon. (Photo by Boltenstern).

At the Women's Academy of Physical Training at [illegible]

Fishermen sunning themselves on Chowpatty sea-shore after a day's toil. (Photo by M. J. Vyavahare).

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October 11, 1936.

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The Bombay Chronicle

(SUNDAY EDITION)

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After the last issue of this month the envelope will be opened **and the** Numbers **will be published** in one of the **issues of** the next month.

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